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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.

THE two words, the "Sunday" and the "Sabbath," are not synonymous. They convey different meanings, and represent different social habits and religious observances. It is essential at the present time, when an over-zealous and indefatigable, though doubtless well-meaning and conscientious, minority of the people are attempting to assimilate the humane and genial Sunday of the Christians to the severe Sabbath of the Jews, that these social and religious differences should be clearly stated and permanently remembered.

The Sunday, as commonly observed in England, and in other parts of Protestant Europe (Scotland alone excepted), is neither a rigidly Jewish, nor a strictly Puritanical day. It is a day of cessation from toil—a day devoted to the exercise of religion—a day in which rational-minded men (forming the large majority of the people) think it not inconsistent with the example of the Saviour, and the inspired teachings of his Apostles, that works of necessity and mercy should be done—and a day, moreover, which the toil-overburdened multitude of cities prize as their peculiar day of blessing, in which they may walk, as well as pray, in the fields, to enjoy the pure breeze of Heaven, and refresh their spirits in communion with nature and the God who made it. The Saviour of mankind walked through the corn-fields with his disciples on the Jewish Sabbath, and was sternly rebuked by the Pharisees and the

hypocrites for the desecration of the day which they alleged that He had committed. Every Christian remembers the answer that He gave. The English Sunday has taken the form and spirit of its observance from these ideas, and has become a day in which all necessary, merciful, and charitable work may be done; and a day in which all clearly unnecessary work is left undone: a day of cheerful piety, not of gloomy fanaticism; and a day especially consecrated to the relief of the toiling, and to the harmless pleasure and necessary relaxation of the poor and struggling multitudes of men. It is a day, also, of social arrangement and compromise, in which the baker of a neighbourhood cooks the dinners that otherwise might employ a hundred cooks in a hundred households, and in which one man does a half or a quarter of a day's work, in order that a thousand men may have a day of total cessation from labour.

Very different from the Sunday is the Sabbath of that class of religionists, half Puritanical, half Jewish, who have lately been agitating in and out of Parliament for a "bitter" observance of the day, and who wish to compel all the world to conform to their peculiar notions. Scotland is the Paradise of these, no doubt, highly respectable and piously-minded, but most tyrannical persons; and it is well that the people of England should know the practical effect of the Sabbath which they have instituted there, and which a similar class seek to institute here. No one would object to them, if, in the exercise of their civil as well as religious rights, in the freedom of their own consciences, and in the observ-

ance of what they may firmly believe to be a solemn duty towards their Creator, they should refrain from all labour, necessary as well as unnecessary, merciful as well as unmerciful, on the Sunday; that they should neither wash their hands nor their faces; nor clean their boots, nor allow them to be cleaned; nor cook, nor take a walk in the fields; nor smile, or even so much as look cheerful, on the Sabbath-day. If they please, they may carry their fanaticism to these, and even to greater lengths, and call it religion; but when they invoke the aid of the Legislature to compel the whole community to conform to the same gloomy rigidity, the principles both of civil and religious liberty are outraged, and the heart as well as the intellect of the country revolts against the tyranny. In the northern portion of this island, the Sabbath is outwardly observed in conformity with these ideas; and the practical and well-known, but most deplorable, results are the gross oppression of the poorer classes, and a vast increase of public immorality. The law stops the running of public vehicles in Scotland upon the Sabbath, and prohibits railway-trains, stage-coaches, omnibuses, and steam-boats. But the law cannot prevent a man from employing his own carriage and horses to travel whithersoever he pleases. The rich man rides out for pleasure, for change of air, or to perform works of necessity, charity, or mercy. If he desire to visit a dying friend or relative, who resides beyond the limits of ambulation, his carriage is at command, and post-horses are to be had for money, although the railway-train or the



CHRIST WITH THE DISCIPLES IN THE CORN-FIELD.—PAINTED BY HENRY WARREN—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

steam-boat may not be available. But the inexorable law of the Ultra-Sabbatarians, powerless against the rich man, is all-powerful against the poor. The toiling mechanic or labourer, and the small tradesman of a town, may, it is true, hire a cab, if he can afford it, but he cannot take his seat in the cheaper and more convenient omnibus. He cannot go into the fields beyond comfortable walking distance; and if his father, his mother, his wife, or his child were dying on the Sunday morning at thirty miles' distance, within an hour's ride by the railway, and desired, as the last blessing which this world could afford, to see his face before yielding up the immortal spirit, he could not be allowed to perform the solemn duty of once more beholding the object of his affection. The rich man might obey the dictates of nature and piety, and rise above the law by paying for the privilege, but the poor man could have no such opportunity. To such an extent has this gloomy and unsocial fanaticism been carried, that at a meeting of the Sabbatarians, at Glasgow, three or four years ago, a minister of the Gospel declared, before a large and approving audience, that were his wife dying in Edinburgh on the "Sabbath" day, and requested to see him before she expired, he would not travel on that holy day to gratify her wish! We believe that not even the Ultra-Sabbatarians in the House of Commons would act upon their Sunday in the manner of this zealot upon his "Sabbath." But such are some of the results of Sabbath fanaticism in a country where law and opinion have sanctioned the "bitter" observance of this day of rest. Another result is, that the law, though it can compel the outward, cannot compel the inward observance. It cannot compel the jaded mechanic to forego the fresh air altogether, and pass the whole day in the crowded town. It cannot force him to go to church; but, in its practical operation, it can and does force him into the whisky-shop. Any one who has been in the streets of Paisley, Edinburgh, Dundee, Greenock, or Glasgow on a Sunday, must have observed the crowds of listless, sickly, intemperate men, loitering at the corners, leaning against posts, smoking pipes, and indulging in vulgar and obscene conversation. Ultra-Sabbatarianism has not been able to refine the minds of these men; but it has been enabled to brutalize them, by making the Sunday a day of gloom instead of cheerfulness—a day of vacuity, instead of repose. It has denied them cheap excursions by railway or by steam-boats; to scenes of natural beauty and magnificence, where even the rudest of men sees God in his works; where the sickly find health; and where the unreflecting are taught by the great moralities of nature to lift their minds above the immoralities of the town: but it has not denied—because powerless to do so—the more sensual and degrading indulgences of the whisky-shop and worse places.

We do not imagine that the people of England really wish to change their Sunday into such a Sabbath as we have sketched (and, for the truth of the portraiture, we appeal to every intelligent Englishman who has ever passed a Sunday in Scotland). For this reason they should be on the alert to mark with their strong and immediate disapproval the efforts of those men in Parliament, and out of it, who of late years, and more particularly at the present time, have set their faces against even the necessary and charitable labour performed by a few for the social advantage and the religious convenience of all. Their great object at present is to stop the whole operations of the Post-office in London and in the provinces from twelve o'clock on Saturday night to twelve on Sunday night. Favoured by an accidental majority, obtained in a thin House, they have addressed the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the whole subject, which her Majesty, acting on the advice of Ministers—who but a few days previously recorded their sentiments on the opposite side—has resolved to grant. If as successful as they wished on this point, their next step would be to stop travelling, and forbid the running of railway trains, steam-boats, and omnibuses. They would restrict the power of locomotion on the Sunday to the wealthy alone; they would extinguish the fire in the baker's oven, and force many scores of poor men, whose only opportunity of dining comfortably with their families occurs on the Sunday, to eat cold the only joint that they can afford to buy, or force their wives to cook it at an expensive rate, and with much discomfort and labour. They would shut out the poor London mechanic and his family from Greenwich, Richmond, and Bushy Park, unless he chose to walk, and perform the hard labour of carrying his infants in his arms. They would, practically, confine him to Whitechapel, Spitalfields, or the Seven-dials, and to the delights and indulgences which those too familiar places would afford him. The common sense, as well as the social habits of the people, would not tolerate such an interference with the public health, the public morality, and the public liberty. Even if successful in preventing the servants of the nation employed in the Post-office from performing the small labour required of them, in the general interest, the ultra-Sabbatarians could not entirely stop the pulsations of the "mighty heart" of the community. Public necessity would invent other means to accomplish its object; and now and flourishing concerns, acting as Parcels Conveyance Companies for the Sunday, would perform the work of the Post-office, and employ, in all probability, fifty or a hundred times as many men as are now employed by the Government. The only difference would be, that the rich alone could avail themselves of the new system. Some years ago a Sabbatarian in the House of Lords objected altogether to Sunday trains, but, after some discussion, he so far yielded to the arguments of those who urged their necessity, as to assent to the running of a morning and evening train, provided that no second and third class carriages were attached to it. The ultra-Sabbatarians, though we must do them the justice to admit that they may not be aware of the tendency of their proposed legislation, act in the spirit of this zealous member of the Upper House, and interfere, not with the comforts of the rich, but with the necessities of the poor. There is, however, but little danger that they will be ultimately successful. They have snatched, by accident, a small victory, and there their triumph will end. As friends of the better, and not of the bitter, observance of the Sunday—as friends of cheerful religion—and remembering the Divine words, that the Sabbath was ordained for the benefit of man, and that man was not made that he might be a slave to the Sabbath, we trust that the Sabbatarians will content themselves with keeping the day in the manner most consonant with their own principles; and that they will allow others, who have as much right to liberty of conscience as they have, the quiet enjoyment of the same privilege.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

In our notice of the opening of this popular Exhibition, we characterised the painting of "Christ with the Disciples in the Corn-field," by Mr. Warren, the President of the Society, as the great work of the collection in point of size and prominence. Upon the preceding page we have engraved this masterly production. It is No. 75 in the catalogue, where, appended to the description line, is the following text:—

At that time, Jesus went on the Sabbath-day through the corn; and his disciples were an hungred, and began to pluck the ears of corn, and to eat.
But when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto him, Behold, thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the Sabbath-day.
But he said unto them, Have ye not read what David did, when he was an hungred, and they that were with him?—Matthew, xiii. 1, 2, 3.

For the felicitous composition of the picture, and the nice rendering of the landscape portion, we have already awarded high praise to the painter.

EXHIBITION AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Exhibition of Old Masters, opened on Monday last, at the British Institution, is not by any means a favourable display of the riches of this country in

works of art. Yet it should be seen, and will well repay a visit. There is more, however, to instruct than to admire.

The Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and French schools of art are very imperfectly represented by third-rate specimens; and many of these with more than doubtful names affixed to them in the catalogue. The "Prometheus" by Rubens, belonging to the Duke of Manchester, is, it is true, a noble example of Rubens' knowledge; but it is not a pleasing specimen, and is rather a gallery picture than a picture for a private collection. The small landscape by Rubens (the property of Mr. Rogers, the poet) is a well-known and much-admired picture of this favourite painter. The Vandykes, seen there in number, are none of them genuine.

The Dutch school is well supported by a long and large landscape, by Cuyp, the property of J. J. Martin, Esq., and only recently brought to light from the lumber of a back garret; by Lord Carlisle's small water-piece, by the same delightful painter; and by Mr. Hope's Ruysdael and Adrian Vandervelde.

A poor insipid picture, said to be by Greuze (No. 131), is a solitary example of the French school.

Of pictures painted in England by foreign artists, Lord Yarborough's three-quarter portrait of Henry VIII., by Holbein, is a choice example. The face has been somewhat rubbed, but the dress is perfect, and full of beautiful Holbeinesque detail. This interesting historical portrait was presented by the Monarch himself to Sir James Worsley, the ancestor of Lord Yarborough. A still finer picture, by Holbein, of the same Monarch, is at Warwick Castle.

Three portraits in one piece, by Dobson, of the time of Charles I., and two portraits in one, by old Stone, a painter of the same reign, are of importance in the history of art in this country. They are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Two portraits, male and female, by Hogarth, are full of character and colour. Sir Joshua Reynolds is not ill-represented by a kit-kat of Mrs. Braddyl, so charmingly engraved by Samuel Cousins. "The Breakfast" and "The Penny Wedding" more than sustain the reputation of Wilkie. "A Scene from Molière," by G. S. Newton, is replete with character—something between Wilkie and Leslie, and rich in a tone of colour which Mr. Frith seldom fails to imitate successfully. "A Sea-shore Scene," by Collins, is not a good specimen of the master. Two small landscapes, by Crome, of Norwich, fully entitle him to the appellation he loved the most—that of being our English Hobbema.

A very characteristic likeness of Claverhouse, at the age of twenty, by an unknown artist, is hung too high to be seen to advantage. The face is full of chivalry and honour. At the period when the picture was painted Claverhouse was in the French service.

FINE ARTS.

MR. BRASSEY.—A portrait of this eminent railway contractor has been painted by Mr. Newenham, for its subscribers, who have been limited to the agents and sub-contractors of its subject, and who are so numerous, that a subscription list, to which no sum was permitted beyond ten pounds—and many sums were as low as one shilling—amounted to no less than fourteen hundred pounds. This may suffice to show the extent of Mr. Brassey's undertakings, which at one time, we are told, occupied as many as 30,000 persons in his service and employ. The portrait in question does great credit to the artist; it is exceedingly *raisonnable*, and the attitude is one of remarkable ease. In the manipulation of the drapery, also, much skill is evident. It strikes one at once as the veritable likeness of a man of extensive business, in his ordinary habit, and at his daily occupation. The countenance is bland and benevolent, and the whole bespeaks a generous and intelligent mind. The work is intended for a present to Mrs. Brassey, after being engraved for distribution among the subscribers. It was exhibited last week at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi-terrace.

MR. BERNES' STATUE.—The statue of the "Startled Nymph" by Mr. W. Behnes, is now exhibiting at the gallery of Messrs. Graves, Pall-Mall. The object of terror is the lizard, to which her attention is suddenly directed. She looks downward at it with intense anxiety, the whole attitude being expressive of surprise and fear. The whole is distinguished by elegance and taste, and the work is worthy of being found hereafter in the collection of the well-instructed amateur.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Whilst friends and foes alike, with equal ill-will, discuss the new project for increasing the salary of the President of the Republic, Louis Napoleon seeks popularity by mingling amongst the people with all the affectation of equality; and of the free and easy tone of manner and intercourse, presumed to be characteristic of society in a Republic; while, at the same time, he takes care to infuse so much of the style of a Royal "progress" into his journeyings as may be thought appropriate to the dignity of the *Grande Nation*, and indicative of the necessity for an augmented civil list. On Sunday morning he left Paris by the Northern Railroad for St. Quentin, to preside there at the opening of a branch line.

He was very well received at the various stations along the line of railway; and on his arrival at St. Quentin, at two o'clock, he found the Bishop and clergy, and all the local authorities of the district, the National Guards, and soldiers of the line, assembled to receive him. At the station a chapel was constructed, and in front of the altar, at a little to the right, were placed *fauteuils* for the President and the Ministers. The Bishop of Soissons, in full pontificals, assisted by the Vicar-General and a numerous body of clergy, performed the religious ceremony. As soon as each person occupied the place allotted to him, the Bishop, with mitre on head and crozier in hand, advanced a few paces to where Louis Napoleon was seated, and addressed him in the midst of universal silence. He said that religion was most happy when blessing the useful industry of man, and calling down the favour of Heaven on the improvements and inventions useful to mankind. He congratulated the President on the readiness with which he had yielded to the wishes of the inhabitants to open in person the railroad. He reminded him that his uncle had also visited, when Consul, in 1801, and when Emperor, in 1810, that spot, to encourage and hasten on the immense works of the canal of St. Quentin. The President replied in a becoming manner to the Prelate; and immediately afterwards the engines advanced to receive the Episcopal benediction. The Bishop descended from the platform, and sprinkling holy water on the road and on the engines, pronounced three times a solemn blessing on all. The moment the last words of the benediction were uttered, the bands of the National Guard struck up, and the people uttered a shout of "Vive Napoleon!" The President kissed the Bishop's ring, and received his paternal salute in return. He then mounted on horseback, and, accompanied by the ministers and his orderly officers, proceeded to the spot where the National Guards of St. Quentin and the neighbouring towns were drawn up. Having reviewed the troops, the President proceeded to the theatre, where a banquet was served up at half-past six o'clock. Ten long tables extended over the stage and pit united. The hall was splendidly decorated and lit, and crowded with spectators, for the greater part ladies. The President had on his right the Mayor of St. Quentin, M. Baroche, the Bishop of Soissons, and General d'Hautpoul. Baron Rothschild, the director of the railway, MM. Bineau and Damas, and Lucien Murat sat on his left. When the dessert was served the Mayor delivered a short address of thanks to the President for attending the inauguration, and the President replied in a suitable speech.

He returned to Paris on Monday night, having expended 20,000 francs in various donations for local purposes of charity.

With respect to the proposed measure of augmenting the salary of Louis Napoleon, the committee of the Chamber, to whom the project has been referred, have not yet adopted any resolution, and the members of the committee keep the nature of their deliberations a secret. There appears to be no doubt of the intention of all parties to come to a compromise, but it is not yet known what shape it will take. The Majority in the Assembly seem disposed to do something beyond paying the President's actual debts, but they cannot agree as to what the further concession will be. A considerable number of members, who do not approve of giving a permanent allowance of 3,600,000*fr.* to the President, and who still do not see how Louis Napoleon can accept of less, after his formal declaration that he would not agree to any modification, are disposed to grant the full amount of the sum demanded, but to limit it to one year; so that the question will be again brought forward this time next year.

M. Thiers left Paris for England on Monday evening, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to the ex-King of the French, whose health is in a very unsatisfactory state. M. Thiers, before starting, took leave of the President of the Republic, and acquainted him with the object of his travel, who duly appreciated the sentiment of propriety and delicacy which led to it. It was stated that M. Guizot, who left Paris for Normandy some days since, also purposed paying a visit to the exiled Monarch.

PRUSSIA.

The Government have availed themselves of the late attack on the King to promulgate a decree restricting the privileges of the newspaper press. It contains fourteen articles, or paragraphs, supplying the provisions supposed to be deficient in the law of last year. The chief points are the restoration of the system of caution-money, varying in amount, according to the frequency of publishing, and the importance of the locality where the journal appears. Non-political papers are exempted, and dangerous and hostile journals are deprived of the privilege of transmission by the Post-office. The introduction of journals from other countries may be prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. The most important provision states that certain offences against the articles of the decree are not to be tried by a jury, but according to the old system.

The decree was immediately put in force. On the 9th instant the *National*, the organ of the Moderate Democrats, and the *Abend-Post*, that of the extreme party, were both suppressed by the police authorities.

The King is gradually recovering.

By the upsetting of a barge on the Wichel, nearly 100 persons, forming part of a religious procession to a convent near Neumark, had been drowned; the greater part of the pilgrims were women.

GERMAN STATES.

The "Rhine-Hessian monster trial," which had been going on for a long-time at Mayence, in Hesse, and included several hundred prisoners implicated in the rebellion of last year, and accused of high treason, has been brought to a close. It being the first case of importance since the introduction of trial by jury, as well as from the number of persons interested in the result, not only the court itself, and the avenues leading to it, but the whole city was crowded, and steamers and railroads brought an immense influx to hear the verdict. The court opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and the President immediately began summing up the evidence for and against the prisoners. His speech

lasted four hours, and the jury then retired to consult, which occupied another four hours, when they returned their verdict of "not guilty" on each of the ninety-seven counts laid against the prisoners, who were forthwith released, to the general joy of the people.

ITALIAN STATES.

Naples supplies the only point of interest this week. The state trials commenced on the 1st inst. There are forty-two prisoners, amongst whom are the ex-Minister, Baron Pioro, Settembrini, and other ex-Deputies. The first day's proceedings closed by the Crown lawyer demanding death for the whole forty-two, as having "conspired against the sacred person of the King," by forming a sect called the *Unità Italiana*. The trial was not concluded on the 4th inst., the latest date of our accounts.

HOLLAND.

On Monday morning, the mortal remains of Prince Maurice, the beloved son of the King, were committed to the earth, amid the sympathy of a large body of mourners and spectators. The Queen has presented Count Von Bylandt, the physician who attended the young Prince with unwearied care, with a valuable gold snuff-box, set with brilliants and ornamented with her Majesty's cypher.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts to the 30th ult. have been received from New York. All public interest was absorbed in the news of the buccaneering expedition under Lopez against Cuba.

The affair has turned out a complete failure. General Lopez landed at Cardenas, a small town of 3000 or 4000 inhabitants, about 90 miles from Havannah, on the 17th ult. His forces consisted of some 500 men, who took possession of the town after a slight and ineffectual resistance. The garrison, composed of about 60 soldiers, was driven into a church, and, after the loss of three men, surrendered. The General landed in the steamer *Creole*, which left New Orleans on the 7th ult., several other vessels having previously left that port with 1000 or 1500 men. The greatest excitement was produced at Havannah by the movements of Lopez. The city was placed under martial law, the resident foreigners were ordered to enrol, several thousand militia were organised, and every preparation was made for a vigorous resistance. The troops at Matanzas amounted to 1500, and 800 were immediately despatched from Havannah to reinforce them and march against Lopez. Three frigates of 44 guns each were sent to the vicinity of Chagres, to keep an eye on Woman's Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan, where it was reported a large body of troops were collected.

In the accounts of two days later date, it is stated that after landing and burning the government house, the invading troops remained in peaceable possession of Cardenas, but soon proceeded to collect their wounded, and prepare for a safe retreat. They returned on board the *Creole*, and made their escape to Key West. They were closely pursued by the Spanish war-steamer *Pizarro*, but succeeded in getting away. The Governor of Cardenas, with two other officers, who had been taken prisoners, were put on board a fishing-smack, on condition that they should exert their influence to save the lives of those who remained behind.

General Lopez, with one of his aides, Major Sanchez Essnaga, arrived at Savannah shortly afterwards, and were promptly arrested by the United States marshal, under orders from the President, and carried before the Judge of the District Court. No one appearing to accuse the parties, and no evidence being presented to authorise their commitment, they were discharged from custody, and left Savannah immediately for Mobile. Such is the termination of a wild and unjustifiable enterprise for the invasion of Cuba, and with it expires the reputation and influence of Lopez as a military leader, he having thus shown himself inadequate to the conduct of even a marauding expedition.

CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Crescent City* at New York on the 25th ult. from Chagres, we have dates from California to the 21st of April.

A meeting of merchants had been held for regulating the price of gold dust, raising its value from 16 dollars to 17 dollars, and placing it in circulation as a regular currency. The proposal was not received with favour. It was decided to reject the California coins and quicksilver gold in trade. The mines continue to be abundantly productive.

A party of explorers, in search of a harbour in the newly discovered Trinidad Bay, met with a fatal disaster about the end of March, five of them having been drowned in the surf while attempting to land in a boat.

A large fire had taken place in Sacramento city, consuming many warehouses, and a good deal of other valuable property.

CANADA.

The Canada House of Assembly has had under consideration propositions for an Elective Legislative Council and the election of all Government officials, also an address to the Queen to pay the Governor's salary out of the imperial treasury, and for reducing the expenses of the civil list. The address was carried in the Assembly by a vote of 44 to 18. The motion for an elective Legislative Council was negatived by a large majority, there being 13 for and 50 against the change.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received accounts from the Cape to the 13th of April, inclusive. The Cape Town papers publish the heads of a petition, which was to be proposed to the inhabitants for adoption, at a public meeting announced for the 23d of April. It prays for a single legislature for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and for a suffrage to be based on the occupancy of a tenement worth £50.

THE GORHAM CASE.

THAT the Bishop of Exeter and his advisers would have recourse to every means the law could be tortured into allowing, to stop the execution of the judgment of the Privy Council, we were aware, and stated as much three weeks ago. We were not surprised, therefore, that a similar motion was made in the Court of Exchequer on Thursday week that was made in the other two courts, for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the Archbishops Court from giving institution to Mr. Gorham; but we are surprised that the Court, though it is rather notorious for raising nice points of law, should have taken a different course from the other Courts, and granted the rule. It professes to wish not to differ from the other Courts, but it also professes to be ignorant of some questions at issue, especially how the matter in dispute touches the Crown, and it grants the rule that counsel may enlighten its ignorance. The return to the rule was made on Wednesday, though the Attorney-General raised an objection to the want of jurisdiction in the Court, which the Court overruled. The argument on the case is to be begun on the 29th, and be continued *de die in diem* till it be concluded. Another month of agitation for the Church is supplied by the wish of some of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer to receive information from the researches of counsel on doubtful points of law.

On Wednesday, too, the Attorney-General moved, in the Court of Queen's Bench, that a writ should be issued to the Archbishop of Canterbury to command him to inquire and certify to the Court upon the matters in issue had been joined in a certain suit of *quare impedit*, in which the Queen was plaintiff and the Bishop of Exeter defendant—the Gorham case. The writ being issued, the Archbishop would call before him the parties concerned in carrying the decision on the issues into execution, and return the same into the court at Westminster. The Lord Chief Justice said the Court was bound to award the writ, and the writ was ordered. Another legal step, therefore, is taken, with a view of bringing the matter to a close; but it remains to be seen whether, like many other legal proceedings, it will not complicate it still more. The present writ is an unusual, though not unexampled, proceeding.

Arrangements have been made for holding a great public meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England on the 27th inst., for the adoption of certain resolutions with reference to the late decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter," and the consequences arising therefrom. The principal men connected with the High Church party will be present, to take part in the proceedings. The promoters are anxious to secure the countenance and support of all who feel that a tacit acquiescence by the Church of England in the recent decision of the Privy Council would be an "unspeakable" misery. An address to the Throne will be submitted to the meeting, setting forth the Church's rights as to spiritual freedom, reminding her Majesty of the declaration prefixed to the articles of religion, and praying therefore the Royal licence that convocation may be summoned for the express purpose of vindicating or authoritatively declaring the doctrine of the Church of England on Holy Baptism. Many of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries have expressed approval of the proposed course of proceeding, and have intimated their intention of being present at the meeting.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—Two or three weeks since, an aged and wealthy English gentleman, named Hartley, who had resided many years in France, died at Calais. When a young man, he had lived in Southampton, where he had considerable property. Mortified by some domestic misfortune while residing in that town, he locked up his house, furnished as it was, and went abroad. From that time he never resided in it, and refused to let or sell it; and there it stands in the High-street, with a dwarf brick wall and trees and weeds before it. Some years ago a disreputable fellow was seen on the roof, and on investigation it was found that some thieves had been living in the house, and were secretly carrying off the furniture. Mr. Hartley owned a large piece of garden ground near the Southampton Railway terminus, which he refused to sell, although he might have had a building land price for it. The Itchen Bridge Company took a portion by act of Parliament, but he refused to accept the price awarded, and the money is now in the bank into which it was paid. The other portion is still a vegetable garden, although all the surrounding land is built on and forms a small town. It was owing to the obstinacy of Mr. Hartley in refusing to sell his garden, that the original plan of the streets near the termini was altered, and that curious circular street was formed leading from the railway station to the High-street. Mr. Hartley visited Southampton occasionally very privately, but few of its present inhabitants ever saw or knew him. Every one imagined that he was a misanthrope, and that he disliked both the people and the town. It appears also that he was ostentatious of showing indifference to religion. Singular to say, after he was dead, it was found by his will that he desired to be buried in a London Wesleyan burial-ground, and that he bequeathed to the corporation of Southampton certain property for the purpose of forming a library and scientific institute in that town, which will amount, it is fully believed, to a sum not less than £20,000 or £25,000. A member of the London Stock Exchange and a Southampton solicitor are his executors.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—A pen-and-ink copy of the large engraving of the Waterloo Banquet, after Salter's picture, has been executed by Mr. B. W. Browne, an amateur artist, at Wymeswold, near Loughborough. It was begun shortly after the engraving made its appearance, and was completed in two summers. Every figure bears an accurate likeness exquisitely finished, and every line of detail is faithfully given.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.

The House met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent by Commission was given to the following bills:—Exchequer Bills Bill, Process and Practice (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, Parish Constables Bill, Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Bill, Sunday Fairs Prevention Bill, Licensed Victuallers and General Fire and Life Assurance Company (No. 2) Bill, Carlisle Gaslight and Coke Company Bill, Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow Bill, Colonisation Assurance Company Bill, Elgin Guildry Fund Society Incorporation Bill, Exeter and Crediton Railway Bill, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh Bill, Nottingham Freemen's Allotments Bill.

The Lords Commissioners were Lord Langdale, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Carlisle.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill, the object of which, he said, was to prevent large estates with very small encumbrances from being sold under the commission; likewise to fix a minimum below which property should not be sold; also to give personal protection to proprietors during the time their estates are being brought under the operation of the act, in order to allow them to look after their affairs. The noble Marquis instanced sales of estates at 7½, 8, and at even 14 years' purchase, and called on the Government to amend the act, unless they actually desired to see the whole property of Ireland confiscated.

The Earl of CARLISLE admitted that the Irish landlords were involved in circumstances of hardship and inconvenience, but he did not think it would be desirable to disturb the legislation of the last year, and it was not in the contemplation of the Government either to repeal or dispense with any of the leading provisions of the Encumbered Estates Act. It was not to be denied that estates had been sold under the commission at very disadvantageous prices, but, on the other hand, some estates had been sold under it at unexpectedly high prices.

The Duke of RICHMOND remarked that the fact that estates had been sold at 7½ years' purchase was *prima facie* proof that the act of last year required amendment.

The Earl of GLENGALL denounced the act as nothing less than downright robbery, confiscation, and plunder, and declared that if Parliament would not grant redress to the people of Ireland, they would meet in Dublin and redress themselves; for they were determined not to allow their property to be torn from them to please the unprincipled agitators of the Manchester school. Not less than fifteen millions of property had been brought under the Encumbered Estates Commission, and he (Lord Glengall) held in his hand fifty cases of properties sold at from 1½ to 14 years' purchase. He defied the Government to carry out the act. Should they attempt it they would be met by rebellion, and they would deserve it.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deprecated such strong language, but was favourable to the bill.

Lord CAMPBELL opposed the bill.

The Earl FITZWILLIAM, Lord BEAUMONT, and the Earl of WICKLOW supported the second reading of the bill.

The Earl of CARLISLE rose again, and said that, having heard from so many of their Lordships a desire that the Encumbered Estates Act should be altered slightly, to the extent that property, when a receiver was appointed, and when the debt due on it did not amount to more than a half of its value, should not be brought within the jurisdiction of the commission, he did not feel himself called on to divide against the bill; he would therefore consent to its being sent down to the House of Commons, there to be considered with another bill (the Solicitor-General's) on the same subject.

Lord STANLEY hoped that the limitation of the discretion of the commissioners would not be confined to the single point indicated by Lord Carlisle, but that they would also be limited with regard to the number of years' purchase at which estates should be sold. Last year their Lordships were assured that the commissioners would never sell estates below their fair and reasonable value; but was 10, 8, 7½, or 1½ years' purchase a fair and reasonable value? The noble Lord asked the Government if they would object to produce a return of the estates sold, the amount of their respective encumbrances, and the number of years' purchase at which the sales were made. Should they produce that return, he believed that it would show that the freehold properties (not head-rents) sold under the commission had not averaged 9, 10, or, at most, 12 years' purchase-money.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that the required return would be furnished, if moved for. He declared that, in his opinion, it would be unjust and impracticable to attempt to fix a minimum price for the sale of properties in Ireland.

The bill was read a second time.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from persons interested in the Australian colonies, praying to be heard against the Australian Colonies Bill, either by themselves or by counsel, at their Lordships' bar. The noble and learned Lord moved that the petitioners be heard at the bar.

The Earl GREY opposed the motion, and said he should also object to the motion which Lord Montague had placed on the notice paper, viz. that Mr. F. Scott be heard at the bar against the bill. The noble Earl objected to hear the petitioners whose case Lord Brougham brought forward, because they were not resident in the colonies, and he objected to hear Mr. Scott because he was not specially instructed as agent on this bill.

After a lengthened discussion, their Lordships divided—
For Lord Brougham's motion—Contents 25
Non-contents 33
Majority against the motion —8

No division was taken on Lord Montague's motion.

On the motion to go into committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill,

The Bishop of OXFORD moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee. He considered that if ever a bill was marked by most injudicious handling of great interests, it was this. It was mischievous in almost all its clauses—was a mass of blunders and a tissue of presumption on the one hand, and of ignorance on the other. The right rev. prelate gave notice of his intention to propose clauses with reference to the position of the Church of England in the Australian colonies.

Earl GREY thought a speech so utterly condemnatory of the bill would have more consistently terminated with a motion that it be committed that day six months. To refer it to a select committee would, however, though in an indirect manner, lead to the same result—the loss of the measure for the present session. The noble Earl entered at great length into the details of the bill, and defended its principles and provisions.

Lord STANLEY said that if the bill were to be a final measure he should be obliged to vote for the motion to refer it to a select committee; but, as he was anxious to agree to all that portion of it that was necessary to give the colonies the benefit of free institutions, he would consent to go into committee on the bill, provided he got the assurance that the clauses from 30 to 35 would be rejected, and that the clauses providing for a federal constitution would be expunged.

The Earl GREY could not give the required assurances, though he would not consider the rejection of the clauses respecting the federal constitution as fatal to the bill.

Their Lordships divided—
For going into committee—Contents 34
Non-contents 21
Majority for the Government —13

No progress was made, and the committee on the bill was postponed to Tuesday.—Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Sir GEORGE GREY delivered her Majesty's reply to the address of the Commons relative to the cessation of the collection and delivery of mails on the Sabbath, in which her Majesty promised to comply with their request, and to give directions accordingly. This communication was received with loud cries of "Oh, oh!" Mr. THORNLEY inquired whether any exemption would be made in favour of foreign correspondence—for instance, in the case of an American packet arriving in Liverpool with letters of the greatest consequence for merchants in London and elsewhere.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the directions her Majesty had given were in the terms of the resolutions of the House, and no exemption would be made.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. HUME moved a reduction of the vote from £103,610 to £100,610, with the view to lessen the amount by the sum proposed in the estimate for the expense of the Commission of Fine Arts, until the Houses of Parliament may be habitable for the transaction of public business.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. He said that, though he should object to a committee to inquire into the whole proceedings since the commencement of the buildings, he would not object to a committee to inquire into the accommodation of the New Houses.

Sir R. PEEL did not think that Mr. Barry should be held responsible for the alterations from the original design, which had been made at the desire of both Houses of Parliament. The right hon. baronet approved of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's suggestion to suspend operations until a committee shall have reported on the nature and extent of the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the House.

Mr. B. OSBORNE declared that the ventilation of the new chamber was most defective, and jokingly hinted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained the covert design of getting rid of the Country party—his political opponents—by killing them with foul air in the lobbies on the occasion of some grand division.

Mr. HUME seemed inclined to withdraw his amendment, saying that he would prefer, if he could obtain it, a committee of inquiry.

Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to the withdrawal of the amendment.

The House divided—
For the original vote 144
Against it 62
Majority against Mr. Hume's amendment —82

Mr. HUME then moved for a committee to inquire into and examine the various reports, statements, and plans of the architect, and into the manner in which the works had been conducted, and into the alterations made, the projected works, &c.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that all the required information would be furnished to

the House in a few days, and he, therefore, thought it would be inconvenient to appoint the proposed committee.

The House divided—
For the proposed committee 55
Against it 85
Majority against Mr. Hume's committee —30
The report of the vote in committee of supply was then confirmed.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

On the motion for the second reading of the Lord-Lieutenancy Abolition (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. GRATTAN declaimed against the measure in unmeasured terms, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. HAMILTON should support the amendment, because the abolition of the Viceregalty had been proposed by the Government as a fragmentary measure. Had the whole administrative system of government in Ireland been remodelled, he might have acted otherwise.

Mr. MATRICK O'CONNELL, Colonel DUNNE, and Mr. GOGAN opposed the bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. CONOLLY supported it.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the measure, as one that was expedient, and that would be productive of beneficial results.

Mr. ANSTET moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL resisted this motion, and the House divided:—
For the adjournment 63
Against it 188
Majority against adjournment —125

Mr. SCULLY made another motion for adjournment; and, after a few observations from Sir R. PEEL, Lord J. Russell gave way, and the debate was adjourned to Monday next.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Court of Chancery (County Palatine of Lancaster) Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of Carlisle.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The House went into committee on the Australian Colonies Government Bill. Lord MONTAGUE moved an amendment to the first clause, with the object of creating a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly in each of the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria.

Earl GREY insisted that the Australian colonies did not now possess the materials for double chambers. He opposed the amendment.

Lord ABINGER and Lord WODKHOUSE supported the amendment; Lord LYTTELTON and the Earl of ST. GERMAN opposed it.

Their Lordships divided—
Contents 20
Non-contents 22
Majority against the amendment —2

Lord LYTTELTON proposed the introduction of a clause, after clause 24, enabling the Governors of the Australian colonies to regulate the sale of waste lands, with the advice of their Legislative Councils. On a division the numbers were—
Contents 18
Non-contents 28
Majority against the amendment —10

The Bishop of OXFORD then moved the clause of which he had given notice, enabling the Church of England in the colonies to lay down rules for its own internal government, to emanate from an assembly of the Bishop, clergy, and laity. The Right Rev. Prelate, however, did not press the clause to a division, on receiving an assurance from the Government that an inquiry should be instituted as to the best mode of dealing with the question.

The House resumed, and the report on the bill was brought up.

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House had a morning sitting, which took place in the new building. The discussion, in committee, of the Metropolitan Interments Bill was resumed, and proceeded up to clause 53 inclusive.

The Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill was read a third time, and passed.

At the afternoon sitting,

Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committee to investigate the revenue, condition, and expenditure of Ramsgate and Margate harbours, which, after some discussion, was, on division, carried by 78 to 47: majority, 31.

A proposal by Sir GEORGE FOSCOCK, to include Dover, was rejected by 71 to 60: majority, 11.

BONDED SPIRITS.

Lord NAAS then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. His Lordship described the different modes in which foreign spirits are estimated for the purposes of duty, and showed the unfairness of the system by which home-made spirits are gauged, without regard to the loss between the time of bonding and the time of selling.

Mr. WILSON said that foreign spirits were subject to a differential duty, which was to be considered as an equivalent for the loss sustained by the waste of home-made spirits in bond. He contended that, in former times, the distillers did actually lose the duty on the waste, because they were obliged to pay the duty immediately on distillation; but upon their application for leave to bond their spirits, they obtained it, and thereby gained a certain credit for the duty; but they ought not to make that circumstance a foundation for a new concession in their favour. He therefore opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also spoke in opposition to the motion. He declared that, if it were carried, either fourpence per gallon must be added to the duty on home-made spirits, or the same amount must be deducted from colonial spirits. The British distiller would, he contended, gain nothing by the change.

The House divided—
For Lord Naas's motion 85
Against it 53
Majority against the Government —32

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. E. B. Roche in the chair, and two resolutions in accordance with Lord Naas's proposal were agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declining to offer further opposition then, and contenting himself with simply crying "No." The resolutions were reported to the House amidst loud cheers and laughter.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Lord JOCELYN moved for papers not already laid before Parliament, referring to the general question of railway communication in India, together with copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the home authorities and the Madras Government in reference to the proposed railway between Madras and Arcot. The noble Lord contended that the report of the committee of 1847, and of Colonel Sims, established that the means of internal communication in India were quite inadequate for the requirements of commerce, and that the construction of railways in that country was most desirable. The object of the noble Lord's motion was to give an opportunity to the President of the Board of Control to state his views respecting the two lines guaranteed.

Mr. WILSON offered no opposition to the motion, but he urged what had been done by the East India Company during the last two years as a proof that they were not chargeable with indifference to railway communication in the country under their administration. He also referred to the great increase that had taken place in the cultivation of indigo and sugar in India; to establish that the productions of that empire had not been neglected. The hon. member justified the selection of the Calcutta and Bombay Railways as experimental lines. He assured the noble Lord that the East India Company and her Majesty's Government were disposed to extend the same privileges to the Presidency of Madras as they had to Calcutta and Bombay, as soon as they were in possession of the necessary information. A letter had already been despatched to the Governor of Madras to obtain the requisite information, and no time would be lost in giving that presidency the advantage of a guarantee similar to those given to the other two presidencies. He contradicted the reports lately current respecting the East India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and declared that they were progressing in a manner entirely satisfactory to the East India Company and the Government, and that their prospects were better now than at any former time.

Sir J. HOSKINS declared that the East India Company and the Board of Control had a disposition to give a preference to the Madras line; but the fact was that when they wished to keep the Madras Company alive, it dissolved itself, and therefore it was impossible to support a nonentity. The right hon. gentleman gave an emphatic pledge that no time should be lost in promoting a railway in Madras, and in extending railways through India.

The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House assembled in the new chamber.

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

Mr. POSEY moved the committal of the Landlord and Tenant Bill. Colonel SIBTHORPE opposed the bill, on the ground that it would disturb the amicable relations now subsisting between landlords and tenants. The hon. and gallant member moved, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months.

After a discussion, the House divided—
For going into committee 65
Against it 22
Majority —43

The bill passed through committee, after much debate.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Mr. TURNER moved the second reading of the Court of Chancery Bill, the object of which was to diminish the delays and expenses attending proceedings in equity. The hon. and learned gentleman having described the immense quantity of property under the control of Chancery, and given instances of the gross injustice and delays under the present course of proceeding, detailed the principal provisions of his measure, the leading remedy proposed by which was proceeding by special case, to be agreed upon by the parties in the cause. The bill, he said, had been submitted to the equity judges, and had obtained the unqualified approval of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and the general approval of the Master of the Rolls. The Lord Chancellor likewise had expressed his entire approbation of the principle of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL concurred fully in the object of the bill, and had endeavoured to carry it out in the measure he had introduced, and which was

waiting the decision of the House of Lords. The hon. and learned gentleman suggested some improvements in the bill, with the view of carrying out its principle further than was proposed by its framers.

After some observations from Mr. P. WOOD and Mr. ANSTET, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. T. HODGES moved the second reading of the Burgesses' Lists Bill.

Colonel SIBTHORPE opposed the bill; and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

Alderman SIDNEY, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. HUDSON, and other hon. members opposed the bill.

Mr. BERNAL supported it.

The bill was thrown out without a division.

RATING OF SMALL TENEMENTS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Small Tenements Rating Bill, Mr. P. SCROPE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third time that day six months.

After a short discussion, the House divided—
For the third reading 94
Against it 15
Majority for the bill —79

The bill was read a third time; but some new clauses having been proposed, the debate on them was adjourned.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY (COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER) BILL.

This Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest from Lord Campbell, who considered the Bill wholly unnecessary.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Lord MONTAGUE moved for copies of letters addressed by the First Lord of the Treasury to the Universities of Oxford and of Cambridge, on the subject of the issue of a Commission of Inquiry; and copies of any resolutions or communications entered into or made on behalf of those Universities, in relation to the same subject.

The motion was agreed to, after a desultory conversation, in which Lord BROUGHTON and the Duke of WELLINGTON reiterated their objections to the Commission of Inquiry.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SEWERAGE OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. GREENE rose to ask Viscount Ebrington whether there was any intention of erecting a steam-engine at the corner of Palace-yard, for the purpose of forcing the contents of the sewer to a higher level. If there be such intention, whether it was proposed that such steam-engine shall permanently remain, or is it only to be placed there for a temporary purpose: if for a temporary purpose, how long may it be probably required to remain there? He would ask whether it was the intention of the parties in charge of the engine to stir up the contents of the sewer at this hot season of the year? (A laugh.)

Lord EBRINGTON said there was an intention of erecting a steam-engine in Old Palace-yard. The drainage of the Westminster district had been long under the consideration of the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers with a view to its improvement. The object for which the steam-engine would be erected was for the purpose of bringing the sewer in St. Margaret-street up to the level of the sewer in Great George-street. With regard to the second question, he could state that the engine would remain until the sewer was finished, and it would then be removed and the ground made good. The Commissioners had had great complaints that the sewer was unavoidably necessary.

The County Courts Extension Bill, and the Public Libraries and Museums Bill, passed through committee.

The discussion of the clauses on the Marriages Bill was resumed in committee, and, after some progress was made, the House resumed.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE TALBOT, BART.

SIR GEORGE TALBOT, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, was the younger son of Charles Henry Talbot, Esq., of Mickleham, Surrey, and Belfast, Antrim, a scion of the great English house of Talbot, who was created a Baronet of Ireland on the 31st May, 1790. Sir George was born on the 14th March, 1763, and succeeded his brother, Sir Charles Talbot, as third Baronet, in November, 1812. He married, on the 14th May, 1797, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Preston, of Swanton, by whom he leaves two daughters. Sir George Talbot died on the 10th instant.

JAMES SMITH, ESQ., OF DEANSTON.

This eminent agriculturist was born in the City of Glasgow, on the 3rd January, 1789. His father was a respectable merchant there, whither he had come from his birth-place, Galloway, in the south-west of Scotland. His mother was daughter of James Buchanan, of Carston, a landed proprietor in the west of Strathgairn. Mr. Smith's father having died when he was only two months old, the care of his education devolved upon his mother, who was aided in her task by five of her brothers, all of them remarkable for enterprise and energy. In Smith they found an apt and ready pupil.

From his earliest youth he took remarkable interest in farming operations, and in the study of mechanics. When about six years old, while at his uncle's cotton-works establishment, at Deanston, in the west of Perthshire, he built by the side of a little brook a miniature cotton-factory, of several floors in height; he constructed a diminutive water-wheel, and having placed it in its proper position, he covered it over with a brick arch, or dome, which required considerable skill in constructing. Mr. Smith, after passing some years at a private school, finished his education at the University of Glasgow. He was appointed to the management of the Deanston works at the age of eighteen, when he had to put all his knowledge and energy to the undertaking of regenerating a dilapidated establishment, and of collecting and training the workpeople, to the amount of eleven hundred. This occupation, which had so successful a result, absorbed the chief part of his time for several years. He did wonders with the labouring population under him. The village which he built at Deanston for their accommodation was, in all points, a model for imitation. As a proof of his wise and salutary government, there never was a turn-out of his workpeople within a period of upwards of thirty years, though, during the same time, such things were but too rare elsewhere.

Whilst engaged in these valuable avocations, Mr. Smith was one of the most active and useful magistrates of his county, and he served for more than twenty years as Commander of a troop in the Yeomanry Cavalry of the district. Mr. Smith owes his public fame to his numerous suggestions and inventions for the improvement of agriculture. His machine for reaping corn—his turn-wrist plough, for working the fields in one uniform surface, without ridges and furrows—and his web-chain harrow, are everywhere known. For a model of his reaping machine sent to the Imperial Agricultural Society of St. Petersburg, Mr. Smith received a massive gold medal, transmitted through the Russian Ambassador. His own farm, at Deanston, became a point of attraction for all improving agriculturists—a vast number of whom, of all ranks, crowded every year to visit it from the different counties of Scotland, England, and Ireland, and from the continents of Europe and America. Mr. Smith has been the inventor and chief promoter of the modern system of thorough drainage—that is, the drainage through the land by pipe drains, instead of over the land by surface drains. He latterly acted as one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the means of improving the Health of Towns, and it is feared that he pursued the subject with an assiduity fatally injurious to his constitution; he was especially active in his occupation as a Superintending Inspector of the General Board of Health. Mr. Smith closed his useful career very suddenly. He was, on the 10th instant, found dead in his bed, at the house of his cousin, Mr. Buchanan, of Catrine, Ayrshire. By all who knew him, and particularly by those who were in his employment, the death of this truly great and good man will be deeply lamented. His loss to society at large will be a severe one. He leaves behind him a name deserving of lasting memory and honour in the agricultural records of his country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GEORGE FITZGERALD, OF TURLOUGH PARK, CO. MAYO.

The Fitzgeralds of Turlough Park are a distinguished branch of the ennobled stock of Desmond. Their original estates, situated in the county of Waterford, were confiscated for the family's devotion to the Royal cause.

The gentleman whose decease we record was eldest son of the late Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, Esq., of Turlough Park, by Dorothea his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and grandson of Captain George Fitzgerald, of Turlough, by Lady Mary Hervey his wife, sister of Frederick Earl of Bristol. He was born 5th June, 1778, and married twice: first, in 1806, Delia, daughter of Joshua Field, Esq., of Heaton, co. York; and secondly, in 1819, Elizabeth, only daughter of James Crowther, Esq., M.D., of Boldshay Hall. For many years he resided at Maperton House, co. Somerset, and acted as a Deputy-Lieutenant of that shire.

Colonel Fitzgerald died 5th June, 1850. His uncle was the well-known George Robert Fitzgerald, notorious in the last century as "fighting Fitzgerald."

THE BLENKINSOPP FAMILY.—We have been favoured with a communication from a Correspondent with reference to the notice of Miss Porter, in our Journal of last week, as to Miss Porter being (with the exception of her brother, Dr. Porter) the last surviving member of that family. It appears that a first cousin of Miss Porter, the daughter of her maternal brother, is still living, and a resident of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight.

SOYER'S MAGIC STOVE.—On Monday afternoon, M. Soyer had the honour of displaying his last culinary invention, the magic stove and kitchen, before the following distinguished personages:—The Hereditary Prince of Lippi Osteold and suite, Sir Benjamin and Lady Hall, Lady Morgan, Lady Talbot, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Henry Loftis, Mrs. and Miss Scudamore, the Hon. G. C. Agar, Mr. Arthur Barrington, and Mr. Theodore Bunsen. After witnessing the cooking, on the dining-room table, of several dishes, and having tasted them, the whole of the distinguished company expressed their great admiration of this entirely new system of cookery.



"RHEDYCINA," WINNER OF THE OAKS STAKES, AT EPSOM.

"RHEDYCINA," WINNER OF THE OAKS.

WE have engraved the winner of the Oaks, run for on Friday, the 1st inst.

"Rhedycina" was bred by Mr. Leidiard, of Reading, and was sold by him to Mr. Worley. She was trained by a young man named Goodwin, at Newmarket, and was brought to the post—untried since last year—in good condition.

"Rhedycina" was No. 7 on the cards, which number also won the Derby, the Grand Stand Plate, and the Innkeepers' Plate. There was another parallel between the winners of the Derby and Oaks: both were "sent to the right-about" only the evening previous to victory; and from the same cause, viz. the pending demand for forfeits due by a previous owner, which, for a short period, was imagined to militate against Rhedycina's coming to the post.

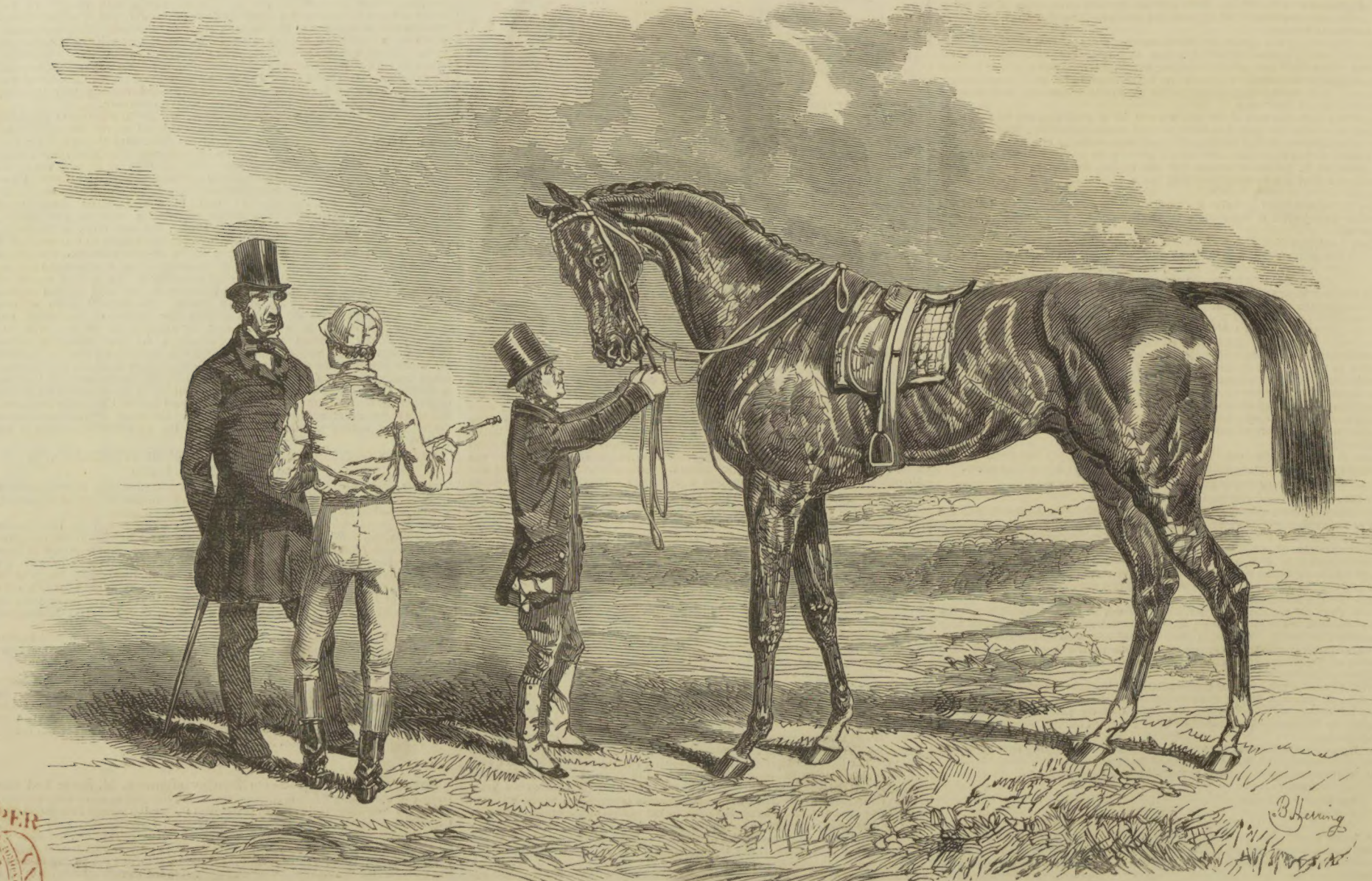
The following details of the settling day for the Derby and Oaks are from *Bell's Life in London*:—The principal winners were three or four of Lord Zetland's friends, to the tune of nearly £40,000. His Lordship himself, who never ventures more than a trifle upon his horses, won only £600; his coachman won £2000! and the whole of his establishment threw in for—to them—good stakes. The extent to which the public threw in will be gathered from the fact that Mr.

Davis alone paid upwards of £40,000 to parties who had taken tickets for Voltigeur and Rhedycina! How much more he paid at the Corner we have not heard, but it must have made an enormous aggregate. One Irish gentleman won £27,000, the greater part of which has been invested in the purchase of an estate in Ireland.

THE "ASCOT" RACE CUPS.

In no branch of the Fine Arts have the artists of this country made greater progress than in the art of modelling statuettes, and more particularly in modelling groups in which horses and animals are introduced; and in nothing have the artisans employed in the higher branches of manufactures reached a higher reputation than in the manufacture of the designs of artists in the precious metals. It may, indeed, be called a national art, and a national manufacture, by which such beautiful and classic illustrations of ancient fables, and of historical events, have been made the means of decorating vases, cups, and such-like prizes, for the rewards of the successful candidates for honour and victory on the race-courses of these islands. It is, moreover, very gratifying to observe, that, whilst horse-

racing has improved our breed of horses, and thereby enabled us to mount our cavalry regiments in a manner superior to the cavalry regiments of the Continental nations, and to render the exportation of horses a matter of great commercial importance, it has, at the same time, improved the national taste for what is good in the cultivation of the arts; and drawn forth the genius and the talents of men whose works are an ornament to the country, and whose reputation has exalted Englishmen in the estimation of foreigners. In former days, what were called Racing-Cups were Cups, and nothing more—mere awkward vessels, fit for the rugged squires who contended for the possession of them; and of so rude and inelegant appearance, that, when seen in these days, they excite surprise at the rusticity of our ancestors, and derision at their total want of good taste. Of late years, the gradual, though rapid, improvement in everything connected with the luxuries of life, has introduced different feelings, and a more correct estimate of what is beautiful, and what is the contrary to it; and the result of it has been to call forth the patronage of the wealthy, and the energies of the men of talent. This improvement is obvious to all; and in nothing is it more conspicuous than in the "Racing Cups" which have been run for at Ascot Heath during the past week. The "Cups" are three in number, of which the "Emperor's Vase"—being the sixth presented by his Imperial

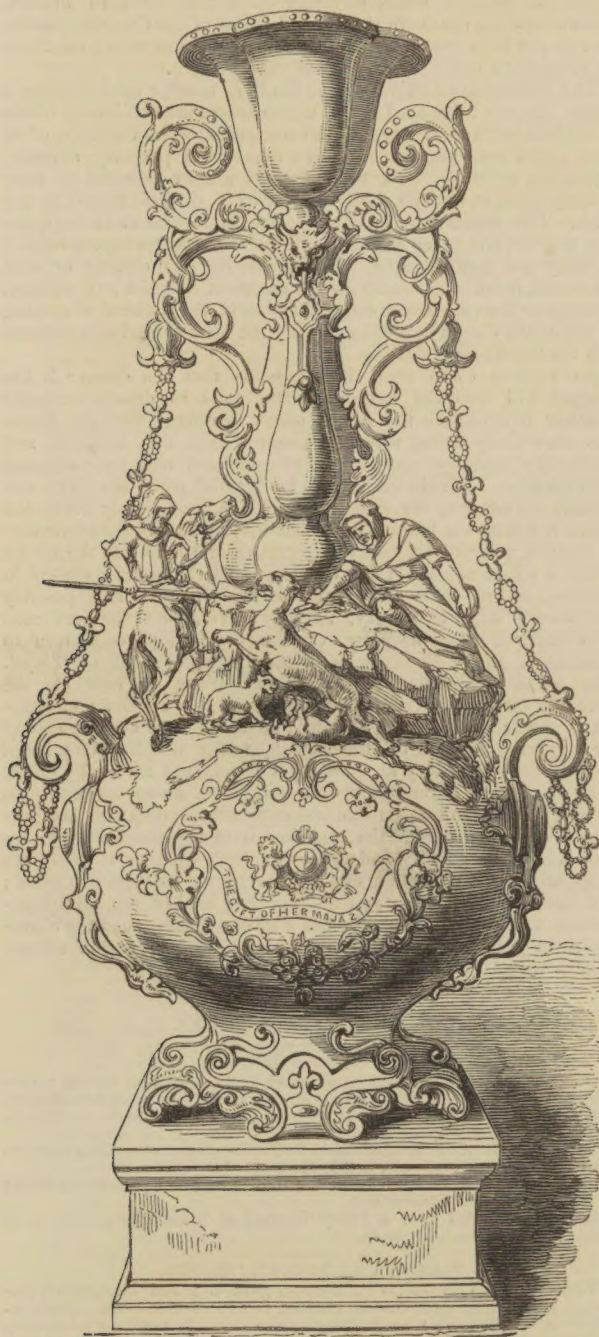


"WANOTA," WINNER OF THE ASCOT STAKES.

Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in token and remembrance of his visit to Ascot Heath, in the year 1844, when he accompanied her Majesty Queen Victoria to the races—is the most valuable, both from the intrinsic worth of the silver employed in its manufacture, from the very admirable manner in which it has been manufactured, and the masterly design and execution of the model by the eminent artist employed. The artist is Mr. Cotterill, who, to a perfect conception of the beautiful in art, unites the very rare faculty of being able to embody his ideas, and to carry out in the execution of them the minutest details with force and correctness. The manufacturers of this vase are the Messrs. Garrards, of Pantion-street, Haymarket, goldsmiths to the Crown, to whose reputation the manner in which Mr. Cotterill's efforts have been rendered in silver will add fresh laurels. The vase, with the plinth, is between four and five feet in height; the top of the base, on which the principal group is placed, surmounts a representation of the means employed to cleanse the Augean stables, by the turning of the stream of a river through them. On its base are seen the figure of Hercules, who, having destroyed the tyrant Diomedes, is about to strike with his club one of the horses of the miscreant, who is represented in ancient mythology to have fed his rapacious stud on the flesh of his captives. The figure of the god is admirably delineated; it is a perfect model of strength, activity, bodily and mental energy; the outline is graceful, and the development of the muscles perfect; the figure is full of life, and is idealised into a deity without the character of strength being lost or diminished. The other figures in the group, viz. the prisoners of the tyrant just slain, are equally well conceived and executed. They tell the tale of the ancient myth almost as well as if it were written in a book; whilst the fierceness of the horses, and their thirst for blood, are visible in every attitude and attribute. This group, or groups, is very felicitous: there is grandeur of effect, assisted by such a judicious use of accessories, that the details assist instead of diminishing the breadth of the design. The "Vase" itself rises from the base, as may be seen in our illustration, and is appropriately decorated with figurative emblems of the Labours of Hercules. In the front is one of the birds of Stymphalus, an Arcadian lake, in the neighbourhood of which they existed, and with their iron beaks destroyed all that came within their reach, till Hercules put an end to their predatory career. The handle of the Vase is formed of the folds of the Hydra. The ornaments are all in allusion to the labours of the principal figure. There are the heads of the boar, the stag, the bull, and the dog Cerberus, properly introduced and aiding in the general design. This Vase is a most valuable contribution to the fine arts. It may not be amiss to transcribe the legend, which is the same as those used on former occasions, and is thus:—

Ludorum Ascotensium memor, quibus ipse interfuit Regine Victoriae hospes mens Jun., MDCCCXLIV., solenne certamine equestri premium, instituit NICOLAUS, totius Rusiæ Imperator

The next Cup, called the "Queen's Cup," being the gift of her Majesty Queen



THE QUEEN'S GOLD CUP.

The tryst of pride forming the title of this notice took place during this instant week of pleasant summer tide. It opened under the most flattering sky influences, and with a *carte* of sport which in quantity is only inferior to its quality. But London knew the fair-haired daughter of the isles "was at her palace by the sea," and therefore poured forth her citizens with niggard hand. Tuesday was the worst of its anniversaries as regards company known to the modern turfite: but for those who did do rendezvous, it was full of interest; all the appointments and appliances were perfect. The ground was in the best condition for racing—horses abounded, so did Stakes and Plates; and—far more than all—so did money; what more would you have? a first-class meeting is matter of course. With practical routine it is not our province to meddle—that is elsewhere provided for. The returns are the text, to which this gossiping appendix stands in the relation of a *running* accompaniment. Next in succession after the Trial Stakes came the sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each for two-year olds, in the Ascot Derby—both won by animals in Lord Chesterfield's name—both of which had passed into other hands—which was, also, a trial—but of patience, instead of paces. The Ascot Stakes—a sporting handicap, won by Wanota—was, probably, a race thrown away, by confining a jockey too strictly to riding orders. There can be no doubt, had Nat not waited so long with Vampyre, but that he would have won: as it was, he beat Wanota in the stride after they had cleared the chair. The Gold Vase brought out half a dozen: it will be seen, one of them was Mildew, so lately a leading favourite for the Derby, but who ran "nowhere," which is as much as to say the Judge gave him no place. The Vase distance is two miles, the last moiety a very trying course. The race was done at honest speed throughout, and finished by Mildew—who was never set going till abreast of the Grand Stand—winning in a canter. The fact is, he went twice as fast as his horses, and pulled up with his flanks in as tranquil repose as if he had merely walked from his stable to scale. This is the same Mildew, who, after the Derby, was discovered to be "a roarer," "too thick in the wind to raise a gallop at the end of a mile," "another impostor of the Bolingbroke school," and so forth. Such is the stuff the turf is made of. Capt. Bastard, however, has probably gallantry enough to prefer her Majesty's prize to pounds, shillings, and pence. A great deal was said about a Mr. Glen having "scratched" his horse Damask, at the eleventh hour, for the Ascot Stakes. He is a baker, and those who meddled with his wares burnt their fingers: "those who play at bowls must expect rubbers."

These notes and comments having only reference to the Ascot meeting in its gala character, we pass the by-days, and confine what follows to the great Cup rendezvous. The day was fresh, with a pleasant wind, and joyous with a glad sunshine. There was a pitiless dust, it is true, and terrible havoc was made of toilettes passing gay and gallant. Nevertheless, smiles, rich and rosy, lit up dishevelled faces, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." By noon the Heath in the neighbourhood of the stands was a promenade, such as you

Victoria, is of a character totally distinct from the Emperor's Vase. It is of a less imposing appearance, and certainly not of so high a style of art; nevertheless it is a most beautiful specimen of the powers of English artists and artisans, and justly entitled to very honourable mention. It is modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrards. The plate, which is a faithful representation of the original, will best display to our readers the accessory facts. It will be seen that these are in very correct taste, and that the introduction of the chains is a very beautiful addition, and something new to the English school. The Cup is what is called a Spanish flagon, of the sixteenth century, and is peculiar in its shape. The group on the base represents Arab huntsmen attacking a lioness, who stands at bay to defend herself and her cubs. The whole is remarkable for the animation of the scene—the correctness of the costumes, the character of the animals introduced, and the apparent energy thrown into the figures. A more elegant prize, or a more beautiful piece of plate, can hardly be conceived.

The Third Cup, called the "Royal Hunt Cup," is also entitled to be mentioned with honour, and is inferior in design and execution to neither of the preceding. It is manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of New Bond-street, after the design and model of Mr. Alfred Brown, an artist of deserved reputation, and of a reputation which each ensuing work increases. It is of the Italian or Venetian school, the cup being more flat than in the Greek or Etruscan vase, and coming under the class Tazza: it is very elaborately chased, and the inside is richly gilt



THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

see at Chiswick on a Flower Show, or in Kensington Gardens when "the band plays," upon a scale of a mile to an inch. The attendance, though not as great as we have often seen it, was a vast improvement upon that of Tuesday. The carriage line extended almost to the turn, and the stands and enclosures were bumpers. You missed the pomp and circumstance of the Royal cortege—indeed, there were not even the servants of her Majesty's Buck-hounds, in their scarlet and gold liveries, to give the usual character to the arrangements. The sport was, however, excellent, and admirably conducted. There were seven races, and some of them full of interest for the turfite. His Grace of Richmond having walked over for the Windsor Forest Stakes, a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each for three-year-olds brought half-a-dozen to the post, Cariboo winning in a pretty set-to. The Visitors' Plate then being disposed of, the Emperor's Cup was set before us. Five went for it, including the two best racers in existence—the Flying Dutchman and Canzon. Of the issue, all that can be said is, that Lord Eglington's modern Eclipse having waited upon his horses to the turn into the straight ground, then came to the front, cut them all down with his flying stride, and won as he pleased in a canter. The Turf has produced nothing superior to the Flying Dutchman, if his equal, in the present century. He is the property of a true sportsman; he is trained as a gentleman's horse should be trained, at home, with a view to promote the amusement of the course; and the welkin rang with hoazzans at his victory. For the St. James's Palace Stakes six were telegraphed, but Royal Hart being objected to, five only ran. The winner was Nutcracker, but with a struggle very different from the effort which made his jockey (Marlow) victorious in the preceding race. Eleven went for the New Stakes, for two-year olds, and Mr. Payne's Citadel was the winner. The list was wound up with the Stand Plate, and the day's excitement, so far as the Olympic portion of it went, was over. A lovely afternoon saw the brilliant assembly break up, and this closed the *beau ideal* of an English metropolitan holiday.

Friday, an off day, does not claim record in this our *currente calamo* memoir. Ascot, like Epsom, has but two days which challenge public interest; briefly we have touched on these, and our pleasant task is over.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced at half-past one, with The TRIAL STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. W. Stebbings's Flat-catcher (Rogers), 1. Duke of Rutland's Nina (Boyce), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Chesterfield's brother to Drakelow (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Greville's Geneva (Flatman), 2. The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Ford's c. by Lanercost, out

and burnished. The stem by which it is supported is formed of the stalks and leaves of thistles, and the leaves spread out beneath it. On the base is a group, consisting of a deer newly killed, and two deer dogs, by which its death has been occasioned. These dogs are portraits of two celebrated hounds in the possession of Lord Bessborough, her Majesty's Master of the Buck-hounds. They and their victim are finely modelled—indeed, they are equal to anything that art has yet produced in the portraiture of animals. The base rests upon a plinth of ebony, festooned with oak-leaves in silver, supporting shields, left blank for the name and arms of the owner of the successful horse.

We can only repeat what we have said before, that these three Cups prove a great advancement in national taste, and are sufficiently excellent to challenge all competition, and to defeat it.

THE ROYAL MEETING ON ASCOT HEATH.

Her Majesty is all for the sea-service, And Ascot mourns her Queen *laxatis nervis*.

Altered from BYRON.

ONCE again a fair welcome to our Royal sport! But Smellfungus asks, "Wherefore write? the theme has already been long exhausted." Emerson shall answer in the indignant phrase wherewith he traces the character of "Europe's Hannibal":—"To what heaps of cowardly doubts is not that man's life a reply." When he appeared, it was the belief of all military men that there could be nothing new in war—as it is the belief of men to-day that nothing new could be undertaken in farming, or in our social manners and customs; and as it is at all times the belief of society that the world is used up. But Bonaparte knew better than society, and, moreover, knew that he knew better. I think all men know better than they do—know that the institutions we so volubly commend are go-carts and baubles, but they dare not trust their presentiments. Bonaparte relied on his own sense, and did not care a bean about other people's. Read our rhapsody; what it lacks in material shall be made up in "myth."

If Pindar sang horse-races, what should hinder our muse from being as pliable as Pindar. Annually, during a night in June, there springs up a city of canvas around the wild bloom of Ascot Heath. As if stricken by the wands of thousands of enchanters, the "land of brown heath" becomes a carnival—a masque of characters, such as it hath not entered into the mind of man to conceive. There abound Gitanas, with swarthy skins, and eyes that remind you of the eagle.

And there are dresses, squalid and fantastical, Scamps of all nations, Christians, Turks, and Jews, And conjurers and clowns, with feats gymnastical Cockneys and Yankee-doodles and Hindoos.

Migratory hordes, whose whereabouts from September to May is as much a secret as the swallow's, and whose profession is palmistry in all its branches.

Behold a pantomime in real life: processions of harlequins and columbines, clowns in cavalades; and store of pantaloons, "lean," peradventure, but shod in shapely Wellingtons of peerless Japan. Look at those groups of graceful girls—fresh and fragrant as "chaplets of sweet summer buds." How brave are the youths that wait upon them! How comely the matrons they call mothers, and those warm and wholesome elders! Ah! surely it is well to have papas whose paper is good for a plum. This latter relates to the gala show *mise en scene*, as Jenkins would say. The good old times quotha! when mammas wore farthingales, and their spouses tails, even as the monkeys at the Zoological Gardens. Do you remember the "Dandyzette" and "Dandy"? Conceive a "coal-scuttle" leghorn, as in mockery, set upon a brow of alabaster. Gaze (but carefully) on its successor—that ray of rosy silken gauze, which *Madame Marodin* calls a *chapeau*. Call to mind the "inexpressibles" known a score of years ago as "Cossacks," perilous protuberances scandalising man's fair nether proportions, and contrast them in your mind's eye with "the dainty device of the modern 'unmentionables.'" Ascot, a threadbare theme! "Jeames" would write you a three-volume novel on "A Fortnum and Mason lunch on the Cup day."



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

of Concertina (Bartholomew), 1. Duke of Richmond's Ghillie Callum (Flatman), 2. The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Wanota (J. Marson), 1. Duke of Richmond's Vampyre (Flatman), 2. The GOLD VASE, given by her Majesty, added to a SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Bastard's Mildew (Flatman), 1. Duke of Richmond's Officious (Kitchener), 2. The THIRD YEAR OF THE FIRST ASCOT TRIENNIAL FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Sir J. Hawley's Vatican (Templeman), 1. Lord Eglington's Elthron (Marlow), 2. The WELCOME STAKES, of 20 sovs each, with a bonus, by independent subscription, of 5 sovs each.—Mr. Gratwicke's The Countess (Flatman), 1. Major Martyn's The Swede (W. Abdale), 2. The FIRST YEAR OF THE SECOND TRIENNIAL FOAL STAKES of 10 sovs, with 100 added.—Lord J. Scott's Miserrima (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Halford's Mr. Merryman (Templeman), 2. PRODUCE STAKES.—Lord Exeter's Cora walked over. WEDNESDAY. CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Orford's f by Slane (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Clelia (Flatman), 2. WINDSOR TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Hughes's f by Cowl out of Celandine (Cowley), 1. Duke of Richmond's f by Pantaloon (W. Harlock), 2. HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas.—Captain Lowther's The Gent (Dock-eray), 1. Duke of Rutland's Fire-eater (Boyce), 2. WINDSOR STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman) and Mr. Batson's Thistledown (Sly) ran a dead heat. Stakes divided. ROYAL HUNT CUP, value 200 sovs, with 100 added.—Mr. Higden's Hagley (Thick), 1. Lord Exeter's Clelia (W. Harlock), 2. FERN HILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Ford's f. by Slane out of Receipt (Dock-eray), 1. Mr. Howard's Prestige (Holloway), 2. SWEEPSTAKES of 40 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Utrecht walked over. THURSDAY. The WINDSOR FOREST STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Officious walked over. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Cariboo, 1. Thistledown, 2. The VISITORS' PLATE of 100 sovs.—Fernhill, 1. Give-and-take, 2. THE EMPEROR'S VASE. Flying Dutchman Nutcracker, 1. Sergius, 2. Jericho The ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Citadel, 1. Heart of Oak, 2. The NEW STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Citadel, 1. Heart of Oak, 2. The STAND PLATE of 70 sovs.—Mr. S. Herbert's Radulphus (Sly), 1. Lord Exeter's Breslaw (W. Harlock), 2.

The Duke of Wellington attended the early service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook. The Bishop of London ordained twenty-six priests and deacons, and administered the sacrament.

King of France, and his fifty thousand men, whose celebrated march up and down hill has hitherto been the apogee and most popular illustration of large promise and small achievement, may yield the palm of absurdity to Lopez and his blackguards. The "great" General seems to have utterly failed in his anticipation of popular sympathy in Cuba; and, as if he had had a misgiving from the first, took especial precautions for beating a safe retreat. He landed upon the island, took a small fort, killed two or three men, got frightened and discouraged, and finally turned tail and fled into the steam-vessel which brought him, with all, or nearly all, his men behind him. The result is fortunate for the Government of the United States; fortunate for Spain, in rendering unnecessary any further expenditure either for self-defence or for the punishment of the pirates; and most particularly fortunate for Lopez and his army. We suppose that the persons, whose names they may be, who provided the two millions of dollars which he gigantic, but easily discomfited project, has already cost, have been enough of it for the present, and that we shall hear no more of

The Marchioness of Westminster has issued cards for a morning party at Grosvenor House on Saturday next.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has issued invitations for a morning party at Holderness House, on Saturday, the 22nd inst.; and for a *fete* at Rosebank, on Tuesday, the 2nd of June.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have arrived in town from Desart Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Strathmore have arrived on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby at the British Embassy at Paris.

His Excellency General Jung Bahadur Koonwur Ranajee, the Ambassador from the King of Nepal, and suite, visited Mr. Beard's photographic portrait establishment in Parliament street, on Tuesday, when Mr. Richard Beard had the honour of taking several portraits of his excellency, with which the Ambassador expressed himself highly gratified.

ALMACK'S.—The next ball of the second subscription, which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been postponed by the ladies patronesses until Thursday, the 20th instant, the day upon which her Majesty will hold her first drawingroom. The last ball is fixed to take place on the 4th of July.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—A general meeting of the members of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill; the Right Hon. Lord Radstock in the chair. The report stated that the objects of this institution were to impart to the indigent blind a sound moral and religious education, and to instruct them in a trade by which they might provide wholly or in part for their future subsistence. The number of pupils had been gradually increased from fifteen males to seventy-five males and seventy-six females. The number which had been admitted from the 1st of March to the 1st of June amounted to 152; and the treasurer's account showed a balance in their favour of £461. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held, at the London Tavern; E. L. Betts, Esq., in the chair; when that portion of a bill promoted by the Eastern Union Company, giving power to the Eastern Counties Company to purchase the Harwich Railway and Pier, was disapproved, and cannot, therefore, become law; the directors declining to recommend the bill, on the ground that the Eastern Union Company had introduced more stringent clauses than they had approved of.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The first half-yearly distribution of prizes took place on Thursday, at the new vestry-rooms, Old St. Pancras Church, on which occasion the friends and parents of the pupils were present. The chair was taken by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras; and the meeting having been addressed by several reverend gentlemen, who made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks on the various branches of study, the several prizes were awarded to the successful candidates. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—On Wednesday, the eighth anniversary festival of this excellent charity took place at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street; Lord Feversham in the chair, supported by the Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. R. Montgomery, Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., and other active supporters of the institution. The company numbered upwards of 100 guests: it had been announced that the Nepalese Ambassador and his suite would be present; and a table of the choicest fruits, very tastefully decked with flowers, was prepared exclusively for the distinguished strangers. In the course of the evening a message was received from the Ambassador, stating, from indisposition, his inability to be present. The message was brought by one of his Excellency's suite, who was received with due respect, and, upon invitation from the noble chairman, took his seat upon his right hand, and remained a spectator of the proceedings until after the better health of the Ambassador had been drunk, when the Nepalese gentleman conveyed his acknowledgments to the company, and retired. After his customary loyal and national toasts had been drunk, the report was then read by the hon. secretary. Lord Feversham proposed—"Prosperity to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest;" and, in the course of his address, advocated the claims of the charity with such effect, that the subscriptions received during the evening exceeded £1500. The "Noble Chairman," and several other toasts, followed. The festival was, altogether, well managed. The dinner maintained the high reputation of Messrs. Staples's establishment. The musical arrangements, by Mr. Gratton Cooke, assisted by Miss Ramsford, Mr. N. J. Spörle, Mr. Leffler, &c., were highly approved of; and Mr. Toole was an efficient toast-master. The society's report states that, during the past year, 300 patients have been received into the hospital, being an increase of seventy-eight over the number in the preceding year. The number of out-patients during the past year has been 3176, being an increase of 371. There are now waiting their turn for admission into the hospital 141 patients; so that the completion of the building has very strong claims upon public benevolence.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—A meeting of the governors of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Aldersgate-street; Mr. Wood in the chair. The report stated that the total number of patients admitted during the year 1849 was 14,591, which consisted of 9139 from the entry-book; 3761 casualties; 1921 were under cure; 15,032 had been cured and relieved; and 98 only had died. The chairman stated, that, owing to the numerous expenses which had attended their exertions, they had been compelled to sell out £700 of their funded property, which had narrowed their means; but he trusted, when the public saw the benefits which this charity had conferred, they would come forward and assist them. This institution was the first hospital founded in England, and had always assumed the character of a general rather than a local hospital; for its objects were to supply gratuitous medical and surgical relief to the sick poor, without regard to their places of abode, and visiting at their own habitations poor persons residing within the limits or liberties of the City, who might not be able, from the nature of their diseases, to attend at the Dispensary. The annual disbursements, independent of all subscriptions and donations, exceeded the annual income by £500.

MILITIA AND YEOMANRY BANQUET.—On Wednesday evening, the officers of the militia and yeomanry dined together at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The Earl de Grey (Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars) presided; and among the noblemen and gentlemen who supported the noble Earl were—Viscount Downe, Lord de Tabley, the Hon. G. Rice Trevor, M.P., Colonel Alcock, Sir P. Egerton, Bart., M.P., Lieut.-Colonel Barnard, &c. The entertainment was got up with a view of promoting a friendly feeling among gentlemen holding commissions in this highly useful and honourable portion of the domestic force of the country. The idea was not altogether novel, the officers of the yeomanry having been accustomed to dine together at Freemasons' Tavern once during the season, until two years since, when, from circumstances, the meeting was given up. The revival has this novelty, that officers of the militia are now invited to co-operate with their comrades of the yeomanry, while the locale of the meeting has been changed to Willis's Rooms. A military band performed during the entertainment. After several able speeches from the noble chairman, the party broke up shortly after eleven o'clock.

THE ROYAL NAVAL CLUB.—The gallant members of this long-established club dined together on Wednesday at the Thatched House, St. James's-street. Admiral Sir Charles Adam was the president, Mr. Allen (the secretary) filling the vice-chair. Sir Geo. Bach, Rear-Admiral Douglas, Sir E. Becher, Capt. Charles Graham, Capt. Chappell, Capt. Dalrymple, Capt. E. Lloyd, Capt. Mowbray, Capt. Sykes, Capt. W. H. Smyth, Capt. Crawford, and a large party were present.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir Timothy Vansittart Stothome, Bart., was appointed a provisional member of council at Madras. Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., appointed on the 5th instant Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Bombay Establishment, was further appointed second member of council at that presidency.

QUEEN ADELAIDE MEMORIAL FUND.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday, in Sackville-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of raising a fund in honour of the memory of the late Queen Adelaide, to be applied to the relief of orphan daughters of naval and marine officers; Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen in the room were Vice-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, the Hon. Capt. Mande, Rear-Admiral Vernon Harcourt, t. e. Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, &c. The Chairman stated that the only provision for the destitute orphan daughters of naval men was the "Compassionate Fund," which was very limited in its application; and the "Royal Naval Female School," at Richmond, received only a limited number, as well as the "Adult Orphan Institution" in the Regent's Park, neither of which were wholly gratuitous. The resolutions which were passed stated that the lamented death of the late Queen Dowager, and consequent withdrawal of her powerful patronage and liberal support from the benevolent institutions of this country, more especially those connected with the naval service, would be severely felt by many widows and orphans of naval and marine officers; and that, to meet the exigency, it was desirable to raise a fund, to be called the "Queen Adelaide Memorial Fund," and that a subscription be opened to carry into effect this object, to which all persons should be admitted to contribute. Also, that a society be formed for the administration of such fund, to consist of a president, vice-president, and a committee, the number of which should be limited to thirty, with power to fill up vacancies, and that three should form a quorum; and that the object of the society was to grant aid towards the establishment of female orphans in any respectable situation in this or other countries, and to afford casual relief to such female orphans as shall be above the age when they cease to receive grants from the compassionate fund, the aid to cease on their marriage, and that local committees be formed on each of the naval outposts, and in such places as may be approved.

SOCIETY FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This society had a meeting on Monday night at their rooms in Regent-street; Mr. Commissioner Fane in the chair. The subject of discussion was the report of the special committee relating to the printing proceedings at law and in equity. It had been referred to the committee to consider whether it would be practicable and expedient that all proceedings at law and in equity should be printed in the first instance, and should in that form be originally filed and finally recorded. The report having taken a view of the mode pursued in the Scotch courts, which had been found to work well, the average charge for printing a sheet equal to about forty Chancery folios, and throwing off fifty copies, being £1 12s, went on to state the mode in which the proceedings in the House of Lords and the Privy

Council were dealt with, which was followed by a very elaborate dissertation on the present mode of engraving in Chancery, comparing the relative advantages of printing, both as regarded the saving of expense and accuracy, showing clearly that the balance was in favour of printing. It appears that the total cost to all parties per folio of a bill in Chancery is 5s. 6d., while the whole cost of printing would be under 1s. per folio. It had been suggested that there would be a difficulty in the amendment of bills under the proposed system of printing, but as in general printers do not object to keep up the forms during the period which elapses between the filing of the original bill and the amendment, the alterations required could be made at a small expense, and the bill, or such portions of it as might be necessary, re-printed. A reprint of the bill would cost about 6s. a sheet, or 14d. per folio above the expense of altering the types; so that, comparing this with an amendment, when the whole bill had to be re-engrossed, the saving would be enormous. Small amendments might be printed on slips, and pasted on the margin of the bill opposite to the part amended. With regard to the printing of common-law pleadings, the report stated that, considering the number of actions which never come before the court, such a rule would increase the cost without producing corresponding benefit; but in cases which are argued or tried, the advantage would be great, and productive of saving. The report, therefore, recommended that, when a cause was to be heard upon demurrer, or tried, the pleadings be printed. Some discussion took place on the receiving of the report, in which a number of the members assembled took part, after which it was adopted, and the meeting separated.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Woolwich, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of this society; Dr. Carlile in the chair; when Mr. J. Duncan at some length exhibited the great and beneficial results which society has every reason to expect—politically and morally—will be effected by the operation of Freehold Land Societies, not forgetting to impress upon the audience their value to the individual as an investment of capital and as one of the best kinds of savings-bank, and as inducements to motives of prudence and forethought amongst the industrious classes.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL.—On Tuesday, the feast of St. Barnabas, according to annual custom, the election of scholars of Merchant Tailors' School as Probationary Fellows and Exhibitioners to St. John's College, Oxford, and to the University of Cambridge, took place at the school. After an examination of the senior scholars in the presence of the President of St. John's College (Dr. Wynter), one of the Senior Fellows, the Master of the Merchant Tailors' Company (Mr. Complin), the Wardens, and the Examiners, Professors Browne and Maine, the Master and Warden, the President of St. John's, the Head Master of the school (Dr. Hessey), the other masters, and a large assemblage of visitors, including many ladies, the party adjourned to the school-room, where the usual orations were delivered by the senior scholars. The prizes were then distributed by Dr. Hessey. After the examination had terminated, the Merchant Tailors' Company gave a splendid banquet, to which they invited a numerous and very distinguished assemblage of guests. The galleries were crowded with ladies.

THE HOLLOWAY RAGGED SCHOOL.—This institution, which was established in 1848, in order to afford religious, moral, and useful instruction gratuitously to the most ragged and destitute children in and about Holloway, celebrated its anniversary on Tuesday evening. The dinner, which was at the London Tavern, was in the customary excellent style of that establishment. Mr. Sheriff Nicoll presided, and after the usual loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Holloway Ragged School," and called upon his audience to testify their appreciation of such institutions by a liberal contribution. It was stated, during the evening, in order to show the necessity for these establishments, that from among the inhabitants of a district in Holloway, which included about sixty houses, there had been convictions for criminal offences during the past year amounting to nineteen in number. The subscriptions received during the evening exceeded £200.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—On Monday, the annual meeting of this institution was held at the London Tavern, to receive the report of the committee, and to elect from a large number of candidates an additional number of orphans into the asylum. Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., presided. Mr. Buckler read the report. It stated that the number of orphans in the asylum at the date of the last report (April 30, 1849) was 288. There had since been admitted by election 130, and by special rule three, making a total of 421. Of these, 62 had left on the completion of their term. The deaths from the epidemics of infancy had been 13, and from all other causes 11. There now remained on the establishment 335, and that number would be increased to 375 by the election of that day. Not a single case of cholera occurred at the asylum during the whole period of the visitation. At the last annual meeting the committee were instructed to take measures for a public appeal, with a view to extend the benefit of the institution. At the time of the general thanksgiving, £3000 were contributed in consequence of the appeal, a circumstance which had enabled the committee to receive a larger number of children into the institution. Legacies to the amount of £745 had been received since the last annual meeting; annual subscriptions, £4931 17s. 6d.; life subscriptions, £2223 1s. 3d.; life presentations, £262 10s.; deducting expenses, there remained in the hands of the treasurer the sum of £210 6s. 4d. The adoption of the report having been moved and seconded, some conversation arose on the circumstance of there having been four chaplains within a very recent period, all of whom had left the institution. The secretary stated that it was very difficult to get a chaplain, as, although there were many applicants, they all objected to the appointment when they were told the nature of the duties and shown the house they had to live in. The service was now performed by the rector of Wanstead, who was non-resident. Several gentlemen condemned the course the committee had taken with respect to their chaplains, more especially as the Bishop of London had positively declared that he would not license a non-resident chaplain. The report was at length adopted, and officers for the ensuing year were elected. It was then resolved, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Fennis, that a detailed account should be published of the total amounts expended on the children (independent of the amounts expended on the management of the children), it being stated that £12,000 had been expended on the building. After the election of forty children as inmates of the asylum, and the transaction of some routine business, the meeting separated.

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—Although employment is very general at the present season amongst the humbler classes of the community, yet the applications for relief at this institution have averaged, for the last month, no fewer than about 500 a day. In the winter season, the average ranged as high as 1800 to 2000. Other objects besides those originally contemplated by its founders have been projected and carried out by the committee of this establishment. For instance, 25 beds have been fitted up for the use of those who are houseless and friendless, and in March last a registry was opened, where the names and occupations of those seeking employment are gratuitously entered. This registry has been attended with excellent effects; for, out of 666 applications made to the secretary since it was established, upwards of 300 have, by that means, been placed in various situations. Independent, too, of the usual class of paupers who are fed at the soup-kitchen, the children belonging to ten ragged schools are daily supplied from the same establishment.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH IN SOUTHWARK.—On Monday morning the Bishop of Winchester consecrated a church in Southwark under somewhat peculiar circumstances. The building, which is one of ancient date, stands in St. George's-fields, and has been known as a chapel in connexion with the Philanthropic Society. The removal of the society's premises to Redhill, near Reigate, rendered the chapel useless for the purposes to which it had hitherto been devoted, and arrangements were consequently made with the rector of St. George's that an ecclesiastical district should be assigned to the chapel, and that henceforth it should become one of the parochial churches. In order to carry out this object, the ceremony of consecration was rendered necessary, and Monday was appointed by the Bishop for that purpose. The Bishop has licensed the Rev. G. E. Tate, M.A., late curate of Great Warley, Essex, to be the first incumbent of the new church.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, a most melancholy accident occurred in one of the ponds situated in the vicinity of the Lower Heath, Hampstead, which resulted in the death of Mr. Sibley, schoolmaster at Highgate, and of the son of Mr. Barnes, aged thirteen, of Brecknock Villas, Camden-town. It appears that Mr. Sibley had left Highgate with his pupils, for the purpose of walking to Hampstead, as was his usual custom on Saturday afternoon, and while in the vicinity of the ponds he was alarmed by the cries of a youth who was bathing, and seeing his dangerous and perilous situation, without a moment's hesitation, or even removing his coat or hat, plunged into the pond, which is of considerable depth, to rescue the unfortunate youth. In the struggles which ensued from his noble and generous attempts to save the sinking lad, he became so faint and exhausted (although a very good swimmer) that, after several ineffectual efforts to gain the bank, they became victims to a watery and premature grave. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was taken out in about sixteen minutes, but life was completely extinct, although medical assistance was speedily procured. The body of the ill-fated youth could not be found, owing to the peculiarity of the construction of the ponds, which contain a narrow gully or ditch at the bottom, and his disconsolate father and friends were occupied for many hours in endeavouring in vain to discover its locality. As the morning dawned they resumed their painful labours, and at five o'clock the body was found not very far from the spot where they had both sunk. What throws an additional gloom over this fearful catastrophe is the fact that Mrs. Sibley had actually started from Highgate to meet her ill-fated husband, and the melancholy event was abruptly communicated to her by the pupils, the sudden shock almost depriving her of reason.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BATHING.—A young man lost his life whilst bathing in the Serpentine on Sunday morning. Although the officers of the Royal Humane Society were on the spot immediately the alarm was given, they failed to raise the body till life had become quite extinct. The body was under water about 30 minutes, and never once rose to the surface from the moment of its first disappearing. The unfortunate deceased was an artificial flower maker, and a fine young man about 21 years of age. This is the second accident that has happened within the last few days.

FIRE AT THE ST. MARTIN'S DISTILLERY.—On Monday morning, at a few minutes before nine o'clock, a fire, which at one period threatened destruction to the whole of the surrounding property, broke out in the extensive premises in the occupancy of Messrs. Rosenberg and Montgomery, the patent distillers, situate in Castle-street, Leicester-square. The engines from Chandos-street brigade and numerous other stations were soon in operation, which at length had the desired effect of extinguishing the flames, but not before 350 gallons of spirits in the cellar were destroyed, and the spirit-casks and building severely damaged by fire and water. The damage, which is considerable, will fall upon the Hand-in-Hand Fire-office.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a scaffold, on which seven men were employed, at the new buildings,

Calthorpe-street, Camden-town, suddenly gave way, and the whole of them were hurled to the ground from a height of 30 feet. A quantity of building material fell at the same time, and they were buried beneath it. A number of men set to work, and the poor fellows were speedily extricated. Mr. Paisgrave, the builder, of Ebury-street, sustained a fracture of both legs. Three of the workmen are so dreadfully injured that there are no hopes of their recovery. The remainder escaped with a few bruises.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident, attended with fatal results, occurred on Wednesday evening, at the house of Mr. Vaughan, oil and colourman, Stone's-End, Borough. One of Mr. Vaughan's female servants having gone to the top of the house, which is four stories high, either for the purpose of cleaning the windows or watering some plants, it is supposed, became suddenly giddy, and was precipitated from a height of sixty feet to the pavement below, without the slightest break to her fall. On being picked up, the unfortunate woman was found to have had her brains literally dashed to atoms, besides several other parts of her body being dreadfully mutilated.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, June 8:—Males, 720; females, 638; total, 1358. Deaths during the same period—Males, 420; females, 424; total, 844. The deaths in the previous week were only 736. In the three corresponding weeks of 1847-49 the deaths ranged from 786 to 971; and, taking the corresponding weeks of ten years, the average is 861, or, raised in the ratio of population, 939. The present return, therefore, shows a decrease on the average equal to 95. With the increasing warmth of the weather, the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs steadily declines. Excluding consumption, the deaths in this class in the last four weeks have been successively 145, 138, 105, and 94; and during this period the mean temperature has risen gradually from 47 deg. to 59 deg. In the same weeks the deaths from consumption have been 124, 125, 103, and 141; showing a sudden increase in the last, and an approach to the corrected average, which is 157. In the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, 172 fatal cases are enumerated, having been in the previous week only 130, and the average being 201. Small-pox carried off 9 persons, scarlatina 19, and whooping-cough 25, the three epidemics still showing a decrease on the average. Measles, however, which destroyed 26 children, an amount differing little from the average, has suddenly increased on the previous week, when there were only 12 deaths. Typhus also exhibits an increase, for while there were only 26 deaths in the former week, there were 39 in the last, which, however, is not more than usual at this period. Diarrhoea and dysentery appear to become rather more prevalent; in the last three weeks they have numbered 13, 19, and 22. On the 3d of June, the wife of an engineer, aged 61 years, died at 21, Chatham-place, Lock's-fields, St. Mary Newington, of "vomiting and purging (12 days), exhaustion." On the 5th of June, at 51, Turmill-street, Clerkenwell, the daughter of a labourer, aged 13 months, died of "cholera biliosa (12 hours);" and on the 31st of May, at 38, Aske-street, Hoxton Old Town, the daughter of an engraver, aged 1 year, died of "English cholera (2 days)." A man, of 36 years, who is described as having been habitually intemperate, died of "delirium tremens, apoplexy." Another fatal case of intemperance is also recorded. Three children were suffocated in bed. It appears, from the classification of deaths in public institutions, that 98 occurred in work-houses, 59 in hospitals (of which 8 were in military and naval establishments), and 7 in lunatic asylums.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.878; the daily mean was above 30 in. on the first three days of the week. The mean temperature was 59° 3'; it was above the average of the same week in seven years on the first four days, and below it during the rest; the highest in the sun was about 104° on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The wind was in the east on the first three days; it veered to the south-west on the afternoon of Wednesday, and continued generally in that direction throughout the rest of the week.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

JUDGMENT.—THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN, IN RE EDWARD THOMAS DELAFIELD.

On Tuesday, Mr. Commissioner Fane delivered a most able and lucid final judgment in this case, on the question of the bankrupt's certificate. He said:—

This is a very remarkable case, and very unlike those which usually appear in this court. The bankrupt, on coming of age, in 1845, found himself entitled to a fortune left him by an uncle, who died about 1825, which, with its accumulations, amounted to £100,000 and upwards. He was also entitled under his father's will to a reversionary interest of £6000, payable on the death of an aunt. His father and uncle had been partners in the brewery of Combe, Delafield, and Co., and he was admitted into the partnership on coming of age. He thus became entitled to interest on his capital of £100,000 at five per cent., and to a share in the annual profit besides, which usually amounted to £2500. He had, therefore, an income of about £7500 a year. At the end of 1849 he was a ruined man. On the 12th of July, 1849, the first issued against him, his debts being £33,000, his assets about £1000. His affairs have been fully investigated; his creditors are satisfied that the truth has been told—his last examination was passed without opposition, and he now asks for his certificate. The assignee objects, partly on public and partly on private grounds. The public grounds resolve themselves into reckless personal expenditure, and an unfair making away of his remaining assets shortly before his bankruptcy. The private grounds have reference to a loan by the assignee to the bankrupt in March, 1846.

The Hon. Commissioner having then traced the progress of the bankrupt from affluence to destitution, proceeded with the following wise and just observations:—

It is insisted that I ought in granting this certificate to attach the condition that the bankrupt shall pay 10s. in the pound on his debts of future assets, and a decision something like that in Lord Huntingtower's case was cited to me. I do not know the exact particulars of that case; I only know it was very peculiar. But I confess I have no inclination to attach such a condition to a certificate in any case. I refused to do so in *Julien's*. The world of industry in which we live is one in which every man not living on accumulations is struggling for a subsistence. In that struggle it is difficult enough for any one to win his way, even with character clear and something to begin with. What, then, may be expected to be the fate of one who not only begins with nothing, but is weighed down by the stain of bankruptcy and by an unpaid debt of 10s. in the pound on £33,000. I see nothing for a person so burdened, but to lie down in hopeless despair and abandon all future exertion. Were the faults of this bankrupt far greater than they are, I would not condemn him to such a fate. It may be said that this bankrupt has rich relations. Perhaps he has; but, if it were true, this argument is one which will never weigh with me. I will never be a party to the establishing of any such doctrine, that rich relations are under any obligation to pay the debts of extravagant connexions. A contrary doctrine is a far more wholesome one. It is better to lay it down that a creditor shall not have means of pressure, direct or indirect, upon rich relations, and thus check the giving credit to the young and foolish. It is the too great prevalence of this credit which, in the long-run, leads to the establishment of laws which, though intended to check the unwholesome credit which is given to the idle, such as that given in Lord Huntingtower's case, and again in *Wile's*, have a tendency to impede the wholesome credit which, by enabling struggling industry to exercise its calling, is the source of public wealth. And for whose benefit am I to impose this burden? For that of the assignee, or for that of the general body of creditors? If for the assignee, I answer that he knew at the time he lent the money that he was lending to a spendthrift—that the money was to meet past or future extravagance. Why should the law go out of its way to aid such lenders? They are public enemies. They foster extravagance, encourage idleness, and disturb the happiness of families. Even those who advance money to enable others to educate themselves, or go into business, must submit to the loss of what they have lent, if circumstances turn out unfavourable; and if this be the fate of those who advance money for praiseworthy purposes, why should it not be the fate of those who advance money to supply extravagance? Surely the loss of what has been so lent is not inappropriate punishment for persons who thus interfere between the young and their natural advisers and protectors.

On the whole, I think, upon full consideration of all the circumstances, that I shall best discharge my public duty by granting the bankrupt a common certificate, without attaching any condition. I hope that the terrible lesson he has received may be of use to him in after-life.

Certificate granted accordingly.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

On Tuesday, the days for holding the assizes on the Northern, Norfolk, and Western Circuits were finally arranged and fixed by the Judges appointed to proceed thereon, viz.:—

NORTHERN.—Judges, Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell.—Yorkshire, Wednesday, July 10, at the Castle of York; City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of York; Durham, Wednesday, July 24, at Durham; Northumberland, Monday, July 29, at Newcastle; Town of Newcastle, the same day, at the same place; Cumberland, Thursday, August 1, at Carlisle; Westmoreland, Monday, August 5, at Appleby; North Division of Lancashire, Wednesday, August 7, at Lancaster; South Division, Saturday, August 10, at Liverpool.

NORFOLK.—Judges, Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Patteson.—Buckinghamshire, Saturday, July 13, at Aylesbury; Bedfordshire, Tuesday, July 16, at Bedford; Huntingdonshire, Thursday, July 18, at Huntingdon; Cambridgeshire, Saturday, July 20, at the County Court, Cambridge; Norfolk, Thursday, July 25, at the Castle at Norwich; City of Norwich, the same day, at the Guildhall of Norwich; Suffolk, Friday, August 2, at Ipswich.

WESTERN.—Judges, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Talfourd.—Wiltshire, Wednesday, July 10, at Devizes; county of Southampton, Saturday, July 13, at Winchester; Dorsetshire, Friday, July 19, at Dorchester; Cornwall, Thursday, July 25, at Bodmin; Devonshire, Wednesday, July 31, at the Castle at Exeter; City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of Exeter; Somersetshire, Wednesday, August 7, at Wells; Bristol, City of, Tuesday, August 13.

The days of the Oxford, Midland, Home, and North and South Wales have not been finally fixed.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, the 18th ult., the anniversary festival of this society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Justice Talfourd in the chair. From a statement of the present condition of the society, it appeared that to members disabled by illness, during the year, the society had paid various sums, amounting together to £193 2s. 6d.; and the total expenditure on account of illness alone has been £2171 2s. There are still four members in receipt of the superannuation allowance: one member receives yearly £36 8s., the other three £31 4s. each. This allowance is granted for life to all members permanently disabled from following their employment.

GAMBLING IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Sacramento Transcript* gives the following:—"By a gentleman who arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, we learn that an affray took place at Bird's store on the Middle Fork, in which two lives were lost. It appears that two men, one named Thomas White, the other Helm, got into a dispute about a game of cards, in the midst of which White drew a revolver, and shot Helm through the neck, killing him immediately. He then turned upon a brother of Helm's, who, it seems, had been involved in the difficulty, and, while attempting to fire at him, Helm caught him by the arm, and at the same time inflicted several deep wounds in the side of White, which caused his death in a few moments. The brother of Helm has not been molested since the occurrence, and it does not appear that he was at all in fault."

ARAB SERPENT CHARMERS,

AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THESE remarkable persons, whom our artist had an opportunity of sketching at their first performance, state that they are of the tribe called Rufalah, who hand down the mystery of serpent-charming from father to son, and whom the most venomous species have no power to injure.

Rufal, whom they regard as the founder of their craft, appears to have been a Mussulman saint. His tomb still exists in the neighbourhood of Busrah, and is frequently visited by the Rufalah desirous of paying honour to his memory. It is said to be infested by great numbers of serpents of various species; but they are strictly controlled by the spirit of Rufal, and are forbidden by him to injure the pilgrims, who enter freely and fearlessly among them.

Whatever amount of faith is to be attached to their legend, it is certain that the Rufalah now in this country handle the Egyptian cobra—which they call *taban nouscher*—in a manner which evinces their entire fearlessness of its bite. They irritate it, soothe it, receive its open-mouthed attack, or its gentle caress, as their own caprice or the request of the spectators may suggest.

The boy is the most active operator, and generally monopolises nearly the whole of the performance; the old man, *Jabar Abou Hajab*, occasionally supporting him. *Jabar* is held in Egypt to be the father of the profession: he acted



THE SERPENT-CHARMERS AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

as collector to the French savans in 1801, and has been conversant with snake-lore from his earliest youth.

After exhibiting three or four cobras together, in the erect and striking pose which is common to the Egyptian and to the Indian species, they generally conclude their performance by a feat, of which we are at present unable to suggest a solution. Catching up a serpent without any apparent premeditation, the boy opens its mouth, either spits or blows into it, and then throws it down apparently lifeless. As it falls, there it lies, dank and limp, until he chooses to take it up. After two or three passes through his fingers, it recovers its suspended vitality, and on being placed again on the ground, exhibits itself instantly in as rapid motion as if no interruption had occurred to it.

The practice of serpent-charming among the Arabs appears to differ essentially from that of the Hindoos. It is certainly as old as the time of Mohammed, and probably derives its origin from a period of the most remote antiquity.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMODORE FOR THE EAST INDIES.—It is understood that Captain Lord George Paulet (1833), who formerly commanded the *Caryfort*, 26, in the Pacific, will succeed Captain Plumridge as second in command on the East India and China station, and that he will hoist a second-class broad pendant on board the iron screw steam-ship *Mejora*, fitting at Sheerness, with expedition, to be ready by the 10th of July for commissioning.

UNATTACHED PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS.—To the unattached pay of 25s. per diem Major-Generals J. Whetham and T. W. Robins have now succeeded, from the 22nd ult. Major-General Whetham has not seen much service since the assault on Monte Video, for on that occasion he was so desperately

wounded as to be obliged to submit to amputation of the right leg. Major-General Robins began his war services in the Guards, under Sir John Moore, and subsequently joined the 7th Hussars, and was with them in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The vessel purchased by Lady Franklin, in order to proceed by a different route from the other expedition in search of her noble husband, and named the *Prince Albert*, took her departure from Aberdeen harbour on Wednesday evening week. The vessel was fitted out by Messrs. Duthie, and is of small dimensions. Lady Franklin arrived on Monday, and, after taking a friendly interest in the arrangements, witnessed from the pier the departure of the vessel. The *Prince Albert* was tugged out of the harbour about eight o'clock. She is manned by about twenty superior seamen, under the direction of Commander Forsyth.

A Royal warrant has just been issued to the army, revising the rates of pay granted to trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and fifers, to be hereafter appointed or reappointed: viz. Life Guards, 2s. 1d.; Royal Horse Guards, 1s. 10d.; Cavalry of the Line, 1s. 5d.; Foot Guards, 1s. 2d.; Infantry of the Line, West India Regiments, Cape Mounted Riflemen, St. Helena Regiment, and Royal Newfoundland Companies, 1s. 1d.; Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, 1s. 2d.; Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, 10d.; and Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 9d. Those who are appointed at home before the date of the warrant, and abroad before the 1st of September, 1850, will be continued in receipt of their present pay; but, if reappointed after those dates, their pay will be issued according to the new scale.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The second exhibition of plants and fruits took place on Wednesday, and the *fête* was certainly most successful of

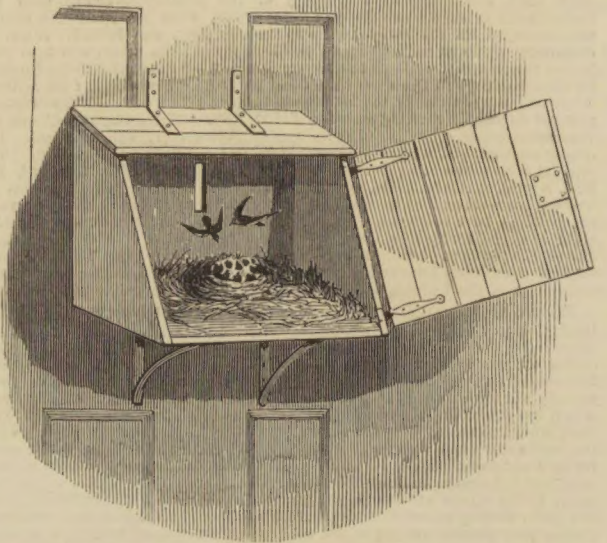
the season. The eagerness to gain admission to the gardens even before the appointed hour for the opening of the gates was unusually great; and the tickets distributed, exclusive of those of the Fellows, amounted to not less than 18,000 for this and the succeeding show, of which number it was calculated that upwards of 16,000 were used during Wednesday. The exhibition fully maintained their former well-earned reputation, the collections being both choice and abundant. The display of fruit was extremely good considering the lateness of the season, a circumstance to which may be attributed the comparative smallness of the quantity sent for competition. A great novelty in the exhibition were some cut specimens of the new Water Lily, *Victoria regia*, grown at Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland: two of its enormous leaves measured more than five feet in diameter. There were also shown some very beautiful vases of flowers modelled in wax. The chief feature of the gardens, however, still continues to be the magnificent assemblage of American plants, without exception the most unique of all the floricultural expositions hitherto seen. The bands of the three cavalry household regiments were in attendance. Among the company were their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princess Mary, attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan, the Baroness Ahlefeldt and Mr. Edmond St. John Mildmay, the Dukes of Wellington and Norfolk, the Marquises of Sligo and Ailsbury, the Earls of Egremont and Rosbery, Lord Walsingham, Barons Colborne, Blaney, and Goldsmid.

NEW MODE OF EXTINGUISHING FIRE.—On Saturday, Mr. Phillips, the inventor and patentee of a mode of extinguishing fires by the employment of carbonic acid and nitrogen gases, which is now well known to the public, attended at the practice range, in the Plumstead Marshes, to exhibit the working of his invention. The Marquis of Anglesey, Master General of the Ordnance, Lord Brougham, and a great number of distinguished persons, attended to witness the experiment. A tolerably large and substantial wooden house, which was stored with furniture, consisting of deal chairs and table, cheap mattresses, &c., had been erected. All things being ready, some combustible materials were placed inside the house and fired. The heat soon cracked the windows, and thus, by allowing the free admission of air, neutralised the power of the gases employed in the process, rendered all attempts to subdue the flames vain, and, notwithstanding active efforts on the part of the inventor, the whole building was soon wrapped in a sheet of flame, and ere many minutes had elapsed, the destruction of the building was inevitable. There was a general feeling of regret expressed on the part of all present at the failure of the experiment.

BIRD'S NEST IN A LETTER-BOX.

MR. ALFRED SMEE, in his very interesting volume, entitled "Instinct and Reason," adduces many curious instances of birds selecting strange localities for their nesting-places; but we question whether either of his instances exceeds in singularity the specimen here illustrated, from a sketch by Peter Bearblock, Esq., of Hornchurch.

The penny postage having greatly increased the bulk as well as the number of postal communications, the apertures through which the letters are put have been proportionally enlarged; and, in this case, it has facilitated a strange departure from general rule. Within the door of the Post-office at Squirrel's-Heath, near Hornchurch, a pair of those beautiful birds, the Blue Titmouse, having entered by the orifice made for the posting of letters, have contrived to carry therein an incredible mass of materials for nidification, as feathers, hair, and moss, covering the entire floor of the box some inches deep; in the centre of which they have made their little nursery, and are now rearing ten little ones. The hen kept her post, while sitting, three weeks, notwithstanding being daily covered up with letters and newspapers; as many as thirty of the former having been removed from around her on several occasions. With this interruption, besides letters and newspapers continually dropped into the box, the bird has built her nest, laid her eggs (each about the size of a pea), and carried on incubation; all the ten eggs have been



BLUE TITMOUSE'S NEST IN A LETTER-BOX NEAR HORNCHURCH.

hatched, and, at the date of our Correspondent's letter, this moderate family were expected to come out into the feathered world in a few days.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FETE AT CHISWICK.

On Saturday, the second *Fête* of the season took place at the Society's Gardens Chiswick. The weather was splendid; and the company of high fashion and very large number, there being from 5000 to 6000 persons present.

Among the noble and distinguished persons early in the grounds were the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Marchioness of Westmoreland, Marchioness of Waterford, Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, Countess of Macclesfield, Lord and Lady Bridport, Lady Rolle, Marchioness of Exeter, Lord and Lady Canning, Baron Brunnow (the Russian Ambassador) and Baroness Brunnow, Lord and Lady Morley, Lord William Fitzroy, Lord and Lady Wharcliffe, Earl Grey, Earl of Zetland, Lord Sondes, Earl of Orkney, and Lord Portman. The Nepalese ambassador, and the other members of the mission, were also present, and excited very great interest. They were dressed in their national costume. The Ambassador, in addition to the other costly articles of his apparel, wore a pair of rich light satin trousers. The three individuals constituting the mission appeared exceedingly delighted with the appearance of the grounds, and the vast assemblage of beauty and fashion by which the gardens were graced; [as well as with the music of the 1st Life Guards, the Horse Guards (Blue), and the Colstream Guards.

The exhibition was one of the best for some years past, the state of the weather for the previous fortnight having been very favourable. The Victoria Lily was again the great floral attraction. It excited even more attention than it did at the May exhibition: it will be found engraved in No. 399 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The second *fête* of the season is usually considered best for company, and the display on Saturday supported this distinction. The May exhibition is the best for flowers, and the July for fruit.

We have engraved a portion of the large Conservatory in the Gardens: its entire dimensions are 184 feet long, 25 feet high, and about 30 feet wide.

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION IN CALIFORNIA.—I forgot to notice in my last the brutal conduct of certain Americans in this country, and the butcheries they committed on a number of innocent Indians. It appears that a party of twenty-four armed horsemen from the Red Woods proceeded to a ranch, set fire to the rancharie, and chased about one hundred Indians to the mountains. They then proceeded to another ranch, where, determined that they would not allow their victims to escape, they came stealthily on them, and shot down fifteen. They then proceeded to another place, but their game had fled. Then to another, where they killed two and wounded one. They have since threatened to kill every male and female in the country; but an end was put to their horrible career. Several are now in chains awaiting trial. They will, no doubt, have to suffer the punishment their infamous savage crimes demand. There has since been a repetition of the same conduct by other Americans, but a few are caught, and I hope such brutalities will be heard of no more.—California Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Letters from Rome state that the Ambassador from the Sublime Porte had received orders to pay his respects to the Pope of Rome on his way to Vienna.



THE GREAT CONSERVATORY IN THE GARDENS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT CHISWICK.



SCENE FROM HALEY'S NEW OPERA OF "LA TEMPESTA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.—"LA TEMPESTA."

"La Tempesta," given for the first time on Saturday, forms a new epoch in lyrical art. Since the days of the great *impresario* Barbaja, when composers and artists of genius were as numerous as they are now rare, the lyrical stage has yearly become more needy in its *repertoire*. With the exception of that extravagant composer, Verdi, the Italian *maestri* have disappeared. On account of the extreme rarity of a complete *troupe* of first-rate talent, and of the necessity of concealing vocal mediocrity, and in consequence of the tendency of an age in real life, itself become essentially dramatic, increased plot, action, and intensity



SIGNOR LABLACHE AS "CALIBAN."



M. SCRIBE.

of interest have been required; so that Da Ponte or Metastasio himself would not satisfy the exigences in the present day of audiences in great European capitals; and Rossini would expose himself to a very critical measure of sibilation if he were to give us another opera with a libretto like those with which he achieved some of the greatest of his first successes. In spite of these circumstances, and of England being the country in all the world that spends most money on lyrical music, no effort for at least a quarter of a century was made to obtain an opera expressly composed for the peculiarities of a *troupe*, by a dramatist joined to a composer of eminence. Mr. Lumley made the first attempt in this direction. But Verdi, the only Ita-



MADAME SONTAG AS "MIRANDA."

Italian composer left, had already exhausted the melody that characterises "Nabucco" and "Ernani;" and it is difficult to decide what is most condemnable in "I Masnadieri," the music or the libretto. In the immense success of the second effort made at Her Majesty's Theatre there is nothing to excite surprise. The most rising composer of the day, the greatest librettist as well as dramatist of the age, have written an opera expressly for such performers as Sontag, Parodi, Giuliani, Baccardé, Coletti, and Lablache; the smaller parts are executed by artists of merit; and the spiriting of Carlotta Grisi, with a select body of dancers, is interwoven like a thread of gold with the whole tissue of the opera. If to this be added the association still further national predilection, and that the authors themselves have been personally, and most laboriously and sedulously, for the last month, superintending the production of this opera, the fortunes, present or to come, of this noble work cannot astonish.

Having marked the position this opera assumes in lyrical annals, and having previously given, last week, the plot, we shall as briefly as possible state in what form the successive scenes and *morceaux* presented themselves on the night of performance. One of the essential differences between Shakespeare's and Scribe's plot is, that the English "Tempest" (except in a passing description) is without a tempest—a most important subject for a composer to treat. The tempest in the opera forms the prologue. First comes an introduction: a *pianissimo* passage represents the hushed whispers of the winds, the lull of the elements previous to a tempest; the wind instruments, whose sounds swell out and then almost die away, exquisitely describe the fitful state of the elements; during which the curtain rises. *King Alfonso* and *Antonio* are seen sleeping in a tent on the deck of a ship; their dreams are troubled. A chorus of avenging invisible spirits, as in an ancient Greek tragedy, is heard threatening the vengeance of Heaven for the cruelty of the Princes to *Prospero*. *Ariel*, under whose commands the moral lesson is administered, appears with her attendant spirits, bearing torches, and infuses new elements of terror in the dreams of the guilty *King* and usurping *Duke*. At her call, the winds rise, the ship is tossed by the violence of wind and wave; the Princes wake—their followers and the crew rush out in dismay from their cabins, and express their terror in a magnificent clashing chorus of dramatic feeling, colouring, and action. They then fall on their knees, and sing a soft-toned prayer on the appropriately chosen model of the Sicilian *preghiere*; it offers a charming contrast to the previous chorus. The anger of Heaven appears for the time to be calmed by this prayer: but soon the raging of the elements is renewed; the music, vocal and instrumental, expresses despair—the waves sweep the decks—the ship is engulfed, and the curtain falls. This prologue lasts twenty minutes. We have engraved its finest scenic passage.

The first act opens with the sports of the winged elves before the cavern-abode of *Prospero*, which, above all when *Ariel* appears in the distance, forms a *tableau* of real enchantment. Carlotta Grisi makes her *entrée*, so lightly tripping to the tune of "Where the bee sucks," that she appears to be using her wings, and not her feet: the national English song, most splendidly orchestrated and varied, wound up the delight of the audience to enthusiasm. Then occurs the *aria d'entrata* of *Miranda* (Sontag): it is a romance of beautiful simplicity, as suited to the character, with the addition of certain passages also fitted to display the charming execution of the vocalist. *Prospero* (Coletti) joins his daughter; he calls *Caliban* (Lablache), the Quasimodo and the hero of this opera, and a trio follows, in which the brute vengeance of the hag's son, the towering indignation of *Prospero*, and the sweet conciliatory spirit of *Miranda*, are most admirably represented, and with the utmost dramatic feeling. *Prospero* then dismisses *Caliban* to his servile duties, *Miranda* to repose within the cave, and summons forth *Ariel* to give account of what she has done with the ship, the passengers, and the crew. Some words which here he addresses to *Ariel*, show how ingeniously M. Scribe has rendered consistent the employment of Carlotta Grisi, in person so apt a representative of "the delicate *Ariel*," "the dainty sprite," "the *Ariel* of the 'Tempesta,'" is supposed to have been deprived of speech by the sorceress *Sycorax*—

Gentle Ariel,
Beloved and faithful sprite,
To whom Heaven has denied the gift of speech,
But giv'g thee, in its place,
A grace that speaks,
A gesture that depicts,
All thou would'st utter—

as *Prospero* eloquently discourses to his "minister of grace."

With the seventh scene of this act appears *Fernando*, led on to the abode of *Miranda* by a chorus of invisible spirits—a chorus of which M. Scribe, Giuliani, behind the scenes, sings a *strofa* with a spirit worthy of an accomplished artist. *Fernando*'s first *aria* (sung with most melodious tone and pathos), "Mal tu lusinga un misero," is an exquisite ballad, destined for the delectation of amateurs, and will, doubtless, be doomed to the use of peripatetic musicians, and perpetuated by grinders of street organs. It is almost immediately followed, on the entrance of *Miranda*, by a duet, "Per te mi parlabero," which ends the first act; and in which the firm, melodious tones of the tenor hold the *motivo*, whilst the soprano is allowed to disport herself in *fiorture*, such as those in which M. Sontag has no equal.

With the second act, the interest, both musical as well as dramatic, increases tenfold. Here the artistic magnificence of this opera in all respects is demonstrated to the most ordinary observer's comprehension. *Caliban*, wandering near the rock where *Sycorax* is imprisoned, is told by his mother where three flowers grow, each of which will afford him the accomplishment of a wish. *Caliban*'s triumph first over *Ariel*, whom he imprisons in a tree, and next over *Miranda*, the object of his brutal love, affords the composer and Lablache the opportunity of displaying all the treasures of their respective arts. Lablache's interpretation of the character of *Caliban*, in this second act, exceeds all praise; he has realized all Shakespeare dreamt off, and makes the spectators feel astonished they could endure for an instant the wretched-singing *Calibans* of the English stage. Sontag, representing *Miranda*, indignant innocence in the power of brute force, displays likewise the most delicate traits of dramatic feeling. The struggle of contending passions expressed by composer and vocalist, in the duet, scene III., "Pure mi scuota," is truly beyond all ordinary commendation. The delight of the audience was still further increased in the next scene, where *Caliban*, carrying away *Miranda*, encounters the crew of the ship. At the beginning of this scene, Parodi, in the costume of a Spanish turn of song, accompanied by the chorus, which presents this great vocalist in a new point of view, and will unquestionably add to her fame; grace, ease, sprightliness, and energy she displays in turn, and the encore is instantaneous and enthusiastic. Afterwards, when *Caliban* drinks, and his voice and his motions are contrasted with the laughter of the crew, and the despairing tones of *Miranda*, a still more admirable performance takes place. *Caliban*'s drunken song, "Se tutto giba," with a broken curious rhythm, to which he dances, fills up to an overflow the measure of the audience's delight. The motionless lethargy with which *Miranda*, as she retires, strikes, by means of the talisman she has purloined, this assemblage of eccentric dancers as the curtain falls, makes this second act finish with a dramatic effect worthy of its conception.

The third act, though inferior to the second, contains some very remarkable *morceaux*. At the rise of the curtain *Alfonso* and *Antonio* are discovered, overwhelmed with fatigue and anxiety: *Alfonso* fearing that *Fernando* has been unable to escape from the wreck; *Antonio* fears for his own existence. Both are tormented by remorse. These various sentiments are well expressed in the duo, "Non è riposo," which was sung in a very creditable manner by Messrs. Lorenzo and F. Lablache. At its conclusion *Prospero* enters, and, in the fine trio which ensues, reproaches them with their crime. Coletti acquitted himself, as a consummate artist that he is, of that part of it which fell to his share, and displayed, in his acting, more energy and feeling than is even his wont. *Prospero* then discloses who he is, and grants forgiveness to his two enemies. *Ariel* not appearing at his call, by his superior power he releases her from her prison, when he learns from the spirit, whose pantomime is most expressive and graceful, the abduction of *Miranda*. After vowing vengeance, they all depart. They are scarcely out of sight when *Miranda* appears, and in a recitative, replete with pathos, describes the passion *Fernando* has awakened in her. She expresses her dread that it should be a spell the young stranger may have cast upon her. *Sycorax*, whose rock is close by, immediately takes advantage of her error, and feigning to be one of *Prospero*'s invisible messengers, urges her to put to death the impostor who has designs upon her father's life and her own. She rushes into the cell, where *Fernando* is seen asleep; she looks at him, and in an *aria*, "Questa fronte," in which the composer has admirably blended her love for her father, and the reluctance she has to obey his cruel orders, nerves herself to strike the fatal blow. She is about to strike, when *Fernando* wakes, and, in the duo which follows, *Miranda* acquaints him with the barbarous advice she has received, whilst the young Prince expresses his readiness to receive death at her hands. At this moment, the lightning, under the conduct of *Caliban*, who have awakened from the magic trance, advance, and, instead of immolating the two lovers, as *Caliban* wishes, fall at the feet of their Prince. *Prospero*, *Alfonso*, and *Antonio* supervene, and *Miranda* then expresses her delight in variations in the style of those of *Rode*, which were applauded from every part of the house. The scene then changes, and discovers one of the most beautiful specimens of scene-painting that can be imagined. A gorgeous vessel under full sail is seen advancing to the shore, while the chorus sang once more the tune of "Where the bee sucks"—a most happy idea of the composer, who deserves no less praise for the manner in which it was introduced than for the admirable relief given to it by the instrumentation. At the close of this magnificent display, the curtain falls as the vessel reaches the shore; when *artistes*, composer, author, conductor, and *impresario*, were all called forward to receive the reward their exertions so well deserved. Such a truly artistic work has seldom been seen on any stage; it is full of charming contrasts, employs every resource of modern art, and is free from all that is meretricious, glaring, and noisy. It was repeated on Tuesday and Thursday with increased effect.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo" was received, on its first representation, on Saturday night, by a well attended house, with such strong demonstrations of gratification as proved the increasing popularity of this great work, with its present powerful cast, including, as it does, Grisi and Castellani, Mario and Tamberlik, Mei, Massol, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Formes.

On Tuesday was the seventh performance this season of the "Huguenots." There was a very fashionable and numerous attendance, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge occupying her Majesty's box. An announcement was made that, owing to the hoarseness of M. Sontag, M. Sontag had undertaken the part of *Marguerite de Valois*, at a very short notice. When, however, the curtain dropped at the end of the first scene, and it rose again on the first scene of the second act, omitting the whole of the scene in the Château of Chouneaux, which includes the scene of *Marguerite*, the chorus

of bathers, the recitatives of *Valentina*, the duo between the *Queen* and *Raoul*, the second song of the *Page*, and the Oath of Reconciliation, a disturbance ensued, which completely stopped the progress of the "Ra ta plan" chorus. At length, Mr. Harris, who arranges the spectacle at this theatre, appeared, and addressed the house, stating, that, as M. Sontag had only received the part at five o'clock, it was absolutely necessary to omit the second scene of the first act. This explanation was cheered by many, but the malcontents were still strong, and it was only when Grisi crossed the stage, in the bridal procession, that peace was restored, and the opera was then heard with the usual enthusiasm to the end. The necessity of understudying every part in an opera, according to the Parisian system, is never felt under the Italian management: this is a great mistake, for nothing can be worse than a change of opera at the eleventh hour.

Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was to have been revived on Thursday night, M. Sontag, and Signor Ronconi sustaining the parts of *Ninetta* and the *Podesta* for the first time, but, owing to the continued indisposition of M. Sontag, the opera was changed to "Lucrezia Borgia," with the second and third acts of "Masaniello."

NEW STRAND.

On Saturday, Mrs. Glover made her farewell appearance in the character of *Mrs. Malaprop*, and was enthusiastically received. After the performance, she was led before the curtain by Mr. Farren, and, in addressing the audience, showed much feeling, being able to say little more than that she had been fifty-three years on the stage, and was greatly indebted to them and to Mr. Farren for the brief engagement that night terminated. We are happy to learn that a benefit at one of the largest houses (perhaps, Her Majesty's) is intended for this distinguished actress, which the Queen has consented to patronise.

On Monday, an adaptation from Schiller's "Kabäl und Liebe," by Morris Barnett, was produced. It is in three acts, and entitled "Power and Principle." The part of *Louise Müller* was admirably sustained by Mrs. Stirling. Mr. Barnett has contrived to give to the drama a happy ending. According to him, *Count Ferdinand* of *Einhalt* (Mr. Leigh Murray) wrings the secret from the villain *Wurm* (Mr. H. Farren), just before his impending marriage, and, rushing into the presence of his mistress, prevents her from taking poison. Nor is this the only instance in which the original has been modified: characters have been omitted, and the incidents compressed; so that now the situations are brought closely together, and each act concludes with a striking *tableau*. The rôle of the fool and coward, *Baron Von Kalb*, was performed by Mr. Compton, who rendered it sufficiently ridiculous. Mr. Farren himself performed the old musician and father; and, although the part was considerably reduced, illustrated the character with those touches of effect which, in passages of pathos, render this actor irresistibly pathetic. The piece was perfectly successful.

Mr. Farren has, we understand, become the lessee of the Olympic.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday a new piece was produced, and had precedence of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "Catspaw." It is an adaptation by Mr. Webster of the French drama "Un Mari Anonyme" (a piece already Anglicised for the Lyceum), and bears the title of "None but the Brave deserve the Fair." The part of *Flores del Caro* was performed by Mr. Webster himself, who exhibited in it the nonchalance and manly bearing proper to the adventurous character. The *Lady Isabella de Tremulo* was supported very prettily by Miss Reynolds, who indicated, by nice shades of feeling, the rising interest she was doomed to experience for her impromptu bridegroom. When, in the second act, *Don Flores* returns and claims her for his wife, her love became touching in its obvious fidelity and force. The affair with the *King* proved very effective; and the catastrophe, turning upon the hero's delicate sense of honour in a trying crisis, was exceedingly pleasing. The curtain fell with applause; and, on being called before it, Mr. Webster acknowledged the authorship of the piece.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The profits of the performance for the Exposition in 1851 have been paid to the City of London Committee, and amount to £107.

M. SCRIBE.

INDEPENDENT of the interest his genius excites, as long as the higher drama will be considered the most refined and intellectual entertainment of society, no educated person can think of M. Scribe without some feeling of gratitude. His works, in the original, or copied, translated, imitated, and too often travestied, defaced, and mangled, have amused the whole world, from Paris to Constantinople, from St. Petersburg even to Mexico. Nor has the English stage been the least benefitted by him. We could mention the name of a manager of one of our first theatres, who says, that, whenever he was in any difficulty for want of novelty, he always resorted to the translation of one of Scribe's pieces, with the greatest success. He is the author of ten comedies in five acts, and of twenty in one, two, or three acts—all of the highest order, given at the Français; of 150 vaudevilles, given at the Gymnase, where he achieved his first triumphs. As a lyrical poet, he is equally without a rival, whether for the number or the beauty of his *libretti*. He has written the poetry of upwards of forty grand operas, and of one hundred comic operas. To these must now be added his *libretto* of the "Tempesta." In all, this extraordinary man has written 340 works, independent of his novels, such as "Piquillo Allaga," &c.

Although so hale and active, and possessing such a flow of spirits, that he appears at least fifteen years younger, Eugene Scribe was born in Paris on the 24th December, 1791. His father was a silk-merchant near the Filles des Halles, in the Rue St. Denis. His lively wit was discerned by all his friends at an early age, and his father, desirous that the powers of his mind should have ample pasture, placed him at the great college of St. Barbe. Shortly after reaching his majority, he began his dramatic career, by writing a vaudeville for the Gymnase, that favourite theatre of the old House of Bourbon, where even now there abide that peculiar wit and elegance, that "parfum de noblesse et de bonne société" which distinguish the letters of Sévigné and the works of M. Scribe, although in a manner and more philosophic form. The refinement and elevation of M. Scribe's vaudeville naturally led to his being engaged to write for that Théâtre Français, where he showed himself in an age successively disgraced by the exaggerations of romanticism, and the still more loathsome doctrines of Socialism, a worthy successor to Molière. In a state of society where dramatists were reduced to despair, no longer finding amusing and striking types of human character, such as afforded the models of "Les Precieuses Ridicules," "Le Misanthrope," and "Le Tartuffe,"—in the monotony of an age devoted to small intrigues, M. Scribe still held up his mirror to nature, and delighted the world by the startling reflection of petty passions at work in all their devious reality, so triumphantly exemplified in "La Camaraderie." To describe M. Scribe's career, and the progress of his successive works, would demand a volume. The result, the rewards he enjoys, however, is gratifying to state. He has received every species of honorary decoration: he is a commander of the Legion of Honour, and has received crosses from almost every Sovereign in Europe—a slight return for the enjoyment of his works, pirated and performed daily all over Europe. He is a member of the immortal *Quarante de l'Académie*. Although he derives no profit from his works out of France, he has acquired, by labouring at his pen for many years, from five in the morning to seven in the evening, a noble independence. At his elegant villa at Meudon, near Paris, or at his larger domain in the provinces, he spends his life amidst his family and friends, sending forth constantly new stores of amusement for the world at large, and not forgetting to do substantial good to the smaller circle around him.

THE NINETY-EIGHT HUNGARIAN REFUGEES who arrived last Wednesday, in the *Pottinger* from Malta, are still at Southampton, supported by the inhabitants and from the Polish Refugee Fund, managed by Lord Dudley Stuart. The unfortunate men are natives of Poland. Twenty-eight of them were officers in the Hungarian army; the rest were common soldiers. When they arrived at Southampton they were all utterly destitute, and the Oriental Company kindly allowed them to sleep on board the *Pottinger* the first night, and gave them a supper and a breakfast. On Thursday the Mayor of Southampton placed them at the various hotels and public-houses in the town. There they remained Thursday and Friday, when the funds for their support being exhausted, the Mayor took the commanding officers to his residence. Many of the inhabitants acted as generously towards the others, and the soldiers were sent to cheap lodging-houses for shelter, the Mayor being responsible for the expense. A charitable soup-kitchen has been made available to keep the men from starving. Strenuous efforts are making to raise subscriptions to send them to America. A correspondent says:—"All the officers are gentlemanly and many of them accomplished men. Both men and officers are kindly-looking. They observe the strictest discipline amongst themselves, and their good conduct under great sufferings has gained them much sympathy. They have a great number of Kosuth's bank-notes in their possession. They fought for that illustrious man to the last; and these were the men who accompanied and protected him in his flight into Turkey. They relate particulars of the flight, sufferings, hairbreadth escapes, and many interesting personal anecdotes of the great, but fallen Magyar. They appear excited to phrenzy when alluding in conversation to the Emperor of Russia or to the traitor Görgey. Prince Ladislas Czartoryski arrived at Southampton on Friday, to assist the refugees, who expressed the greatest anxiety to see the son of one of Poland's patriots. They crowded round his hotel, and the deference and affectionate homage they paid him was most singular. Many of them shed tears when they saw him. They seemed to realise, in the presence of the son of Adam Czartoryski, the extent of their misfortunes in the loss of their common country."

SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday, at the 2 P.M. up-train from Southampton was nearing the Wimbledon cross-gates, a man was perceived by one of the guards to emerge from behind a tree, and to stand in front of the train, evidently for the purpose of committing self-destruction. The moment the engine-driver noticed the unfortunate individual, he sounded the whistle and shut off the steam, and at the same time the guards did all that was possible to stop the train in time to save the life of the man, but without effect; for, owing to the great speed with which the engine was previously proceeding, before it could be brought to a stand-still, it dashed against him, breaking in his skull, and sending him across the metals, when the wheels of the numerous carriages and trucks passed over his legs and body, mangle him in a most awful manner. In his pocket a number of printed bills were found, which led to the supposition that his name was Kemp, and that he was a traveller to a coal-agent in the neighbourhood of the Edgeware-road. The guard of the down-train states that he made an attempt to get in front of his engine, but it passed by before he had time to get on to the rails. Not the least blame can be attached to the company's servants, who did all that was possible to prevent the occurrence.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

Mrs. Anderson, pianiste to her Majesty, and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, gave her annual morning concert on Monday at the Royal Italian Opera. The fashionable assemblage in the boxes and stalls proved the high estimation in which the talents of Mrs. Anderson are held. The first part of the concert was devoted to the performance of Mendelssohn's music to the tragedy of Sophocles, "Edipus Coloneus." This composition was the last of the series of works produced at Berlin during the composer's engagement with the King of Prussia. The overture, choruses, and incidental music to the "Antigone" of Sophocles was Mendelssohn's first undertaking in 1841, which Mr. Benedict states, in his interesting sketch of the Life and Works of the deceased composer, was completed in the short space of eleven days. In 1843, he wrote the music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream;" in 1844, the music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalie;" and, in 1845, he completed the "Edipus at Colonus." The only time the last-mentioned work has been heard in this country was at Buckingham Palace; and its production by Mrs. Anderson at the Royal Italian Opera, by the kind and gracious permission of her Majesty, created, therefore, great interest. Amongst the auditory, we noticed Halévy, Ernst, Sir George Smart, Mr. Ayrton, &c. We gave the preeminent in our last publication. Mr. Bartley recited very impressively an elucidative monologue, with here and there portions of the text of the tragedy, arranged by Mr. Bartholomew. The tradition that Sophocles read the "Edipus at Colonus" to his judges, when accused of being incapable of managing his own affairs, and of having become childish from old age, by his unnatural children, and that, after the reading of the tragedy, the judges conducted the poet in triumph to his house, renders the second "Edipus" more interesting. The gentler emotions abound infinitely more than in the "Edipus Tyrannus;" and if the former were presented with scenic adjuncts, it would powerfully enlist the sympathies even of an auditory of this year of grace. The music which Mendelssohn has composed for the chorus of aged Coloneans, and the accompanied recitatives to the dialogue, are quite worthy of his genius. He has, with extraordinary tact, avoided all pre-existing forms—he has seized the *couleur locale*, and the imagination is transported to the period, when the ancient Greek Chorus reflected the action of the scene as the orator of the human race—the "ideal spectator," as Schlegel has happily expressed it. The appeal of *Antigone* to the Coloneans, on behalf of her aged and blind sire, has an under-current of instrumentation of exquisite beauty. The incentive to the fight for the rescue of the daughters of *Edipus* is a colossal conception, replete with classic grandeur. The exciting themes are scored with vivid picturesqueness. The passages descriptive of the fate of *Edipus* are fine inspirations. The lament of *Antigone* for the disappearance for ever of her father—"the earth mysteriously expanding to receive the victim of fate"—is most touching: the solemn tones of the trumpet, followed by the phrases for the wood band, are wondrous creations of the composer's genius. The chorus finale of consolation to the afflicted children is massive and imposing, but almost too short. That this noble work did not generally produce the impression which its manifold beauties merited, must be ascribed first to the nature of the Greek chorus, to write for which necessarily excludes much variety in idea and treatment; and although each piece, taken separately, if analysed, would be found full of fine thoughts, still the effect of the whole in continuity on a miscellaneous auditory, not well acquainted with the tragedy, would be considered heavy and monotonous. With the stage accessories, there would be, of course, great relief. Under Costa's judicious direction, the orchestra played admirably the accompaniments; but the chorists were sadly at fault, and they sang with a defective intonation most unusual with them. The music is exceedingly difficult, it is true; but more rehearsals ought to have been bestowed. The thanks of the musical public are not the less due to Mrs. Anderson, for her taste and spirit in bringing forward this elaborate production; and we are convinced, that, if "Antigone" and "Edipus," at any future period, should be presented with the stage appliances and adequate choral and orchestral resources, there will be found a musical and classical public ready to appreciate such noble compositions. In the second part of the concert, Mrs. Anderson performed Beethoven's Choral Pianoforte Fantasia with her usually intellectual interpretation; and, with Sainton, executed Dohler's Tarantella for Piano and Violin, in which she was much applauded. Sainton gave a violin solo; and the band performed with marvellous spirit and precision Beethoven's "Leonora" overture and Weber's "Jubilee." The vocal gleanings by Grisi and M. Sontag, Castellani, Mario, Tamberlik, Maratti (tenors), Massol, Rommi, Zeller, Tamburini, Formes, and Ronconi (basses), were from operas by Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Donizetti, and Guecco, familiar to the public ear. The chorus sang a Madrigal by Greaves, and one by Beethoven; so that the miscellaneous selection was full of interest; and, as a judicious mixture of different schools, this was a model programme, although the omission of the splendid Septuor of the *Duel*, from the "Huguenots," as originally announced, was felt as a deprivation of a great treat from Mario.

The eighth and last concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place last Monday night, at the Hanover Rooms.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Directors of the Musical Union gave an extra *matinée*, at Willis's Rooms, to introduce a trio in B minor, Op. 18, for piano, violin, and violoncello, composed by Eckert, a native of Berlin, who was a pupil of Mendelssohn, and who has gained glory in Germany and Holland by a grand opera, "William of Orange." Herr Eckert's trio is clever, but too diffuse in the first and last movements; the scherzo is charming, full of fancy and imagination, and exquisitely instrumented. Hallé, Sainton, and Piatti played the trio with surpassing skill. A song, "In Walde," by Eckert, sung by M. Sontag, Schloss, Schubertish in form, and a violoncello solo by Herr Hekking, were amongst the novelties. M. Silas's clever accompanying of M. Stockhausen, to Mozart's air, "Mentre te lascio," must be cited as one of the treats of the *matinée*.

The Beethoven Quartet Society had their fifth meeting last Wednesday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms: the quartets were Mozart's, No. 6, in C; Mendelssohn's No. 5, in E flat major; and No. 16, in A, of Beethoven, with his *sonata* in D minor. The executants were Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Rousselot, and M. Conlon.

Mr. Henry Phillips, on Thursday night, gave his entertainment, "Musical Characteristics of various Nations," at the Westminster Literary Institution.

On Friday, Miss Binckes and Mr. Joseph Haigh gave an evening concert at the Hanover Rooms, assisted by Miss Catherine Hayes, M. de Vinci, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Ronconi, J. B. Chatterton, Messrs. H. and R. Biagrove, with Messrs. Sloper and W. C. Macfarren as conductors.

Mr. Frederick Chatterton's morning concert took place at the Hanover Rooms on Friday, assisted by Messdames Bongiovanni, Wagner, Westwalewicz, Mira, Griesbach, Messrs. Rose, Lowe, Mengis, Furtado, and F. Bodda; the instrumental soloists were M. Sontag, Signor Briccialde, and M. Bezeth.

Herr Stigelli, the German tenor, of whose singing we have had frequent occasion to report so favourably, gave an evening concert on Friday, at Willis's Room, aided by M. de Vinci, M. de Nottis, Signor Marchesi, the Hungarian vocalists, M. de Molière, the clever pianist; Herr Molière, Herr Oberthür (harpist), and Dreyshock; with Herr Henry Behner as conductor. In this scheme, Herr Stigelli sang the "Prayer of Stradella," songs by Schubert and Molière, a Hungarian song, and a melody of his own composition "Die schönsten Augen" (The brightest eyes).

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The concert of M. Godefrid, the celebrated harpist, will take place this morning (Saturday), at Willis's Rooms.—Madame Viardot will arrive this day from Paris, and will make her *début* as *Fidis* in Meyerbeer's "Prophète" in the course of the ensuing week.—The Eighth and last Philharmonic concert will be on Monday. Ernst will play his "Ludovic" fantasia, and Benedict a MS. Concert Stück for the pianoforte.—The concert in aid of the family of the late respected pianist, M. de Nottis, organised by a committee of amateurs and professors, will take place on Monday, at the Hanover Rooms, when a host of native and foreign celebrities will be found included in a most attractive programme.—The directors' annual *matinée* (Musical Union) will take place next Tuesday, beginning half an hour earlier than usual, on account of the additions to the usual programme.—Next Friday will be the annual Concert Monstre of Benedict, at Her Majesty's Theatre; as usual, the scheme includes a variety of attractive novelties, in which Hallé, Osborne, Sloper, Benedict, Vivier, Piatti, Ap Thomas, Ernst, Molière, M. de Charton, besides the *artistes* of the establishment, will appear.—Mr. J. Blockley, the organist, will give a concert on Friday.—A new opera, by Rosenheim, the pianist, "Le Démon de la Nuit," is in preparation at the Grand Opera in Paris; and a new opera for the return of Viardot, by an untried composer, will be produced in October. A new ballet for Cerito is also in rehearsal.—The Black Malibran has been heard in Paris, and is pronounced to be a wonderful vocalist: her voice is distinguished not so much by power as by execution.—Madame Viardot received from the Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, a costly diamond bracelet, on her departure from Berlin.—The famed tenor, Hartzinger, has retired from the stage.—Jenny Lind returned to Stockholm on the 23d ult., and was received in procession by young maidens dressed in white, who presented her with flowers and a crown. The Philharmonic Society sent a carriage, drawn by four white horses, to conduct her to her hotel. She will sing at six concerts at the Royal Theatre, the tickets for which will, as usual, be put up to auction. In September she will leave for the United States, accompanied by Benedict, Signor Belletti, and Herr Deichmann, the violinist.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" has been produced at New Orleans, with signal success.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—A Madame Antonia (an American lady) has proved very attractive here during the week by her extraordinary feats upon the tight-rope; her ascent to an altitude of 100 feet, amidst a shower of fireworks, eliciting immense applause.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Mr. Mitchell's benefit will take place at the St. James's Theatre, on Wednesday evening next, under the express patronage of her Majesty.

Sir William Somerville has prepared and brought in a bill, the object of which is to continue for a further period of five years certain acts which were passed in the reign of her present Majesty and her predecessor, to regulate the sale and manufacture of silk and linen fabrics in Ireland. The bill also provides that fairs and markets for sale of flax or linen yarn, and for linen, are to be held between ten and five o'clock, from 25th of March to 25th of September, and between ten and four o'clock from 25th of September to 25th of March. The act is to extend to Ireland only.

Daniel O'Connell is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Para, in Brazil, in the room of Richard Ryan, Esq., deceased.

CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.

On Tuesday, one of the most remarkable Churches lately erected in the metropolis was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, and Brechin, Archdeacons Thorpe, Manning, and Harrison, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Rev. W. Sowell, the Rev. J. Keble, and upwards of 200 other clergymen connected with what is usually termed the High Church party, all of whom appeared in full canonicals, and presented a very imposing assemblage. There were also present, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Nelson, Lord Campden, Lord Fielding, Lord Castlereagh, Sir John Harington, Bart., Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., Mr. Bramston, M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen.

The new Church and College are dedicated to St. Barnabas, and are situate in that part of Pimlico which abuts upon Chelsea, and have long been looked upon with much interest.

The first stone of the College was laid on St. Barnabas' Day, 1846: it includes lodgings for two schoolmasters, and a matron and servant, and four school-mistresses; schools for boys, girls, and infants, about six hundred in all, twenty-four of whom are to be on the foundation, to be clothed, boarded, and lodged, as well as educated gratuitously. The residentiary house is constructed to hold four clergymen, whose duty it will be to attend to the parochial duties of the parish, and to minister in the Church. They will also teach in the Schools, and have the special superintendence of twelve choristers on the foundation. The Church is intended to be entirely free, without pews or paid seats, and will be capable of holding 700 persons in open benches. The Schools were opened on St. Barnabas' Day, 1847.

The Residentiary House was completed in 1849, and is now occupied by the president and three curates. The buildings are constructed of Kentish rag-stone, both externally and internally, having dressings and spire of Caen stone.

The roofs of the Church, chancel, sacristy, and choir vestry are of oak.

The cost of the Schools, Residentiary House, and Church, with the enclosing walls and appurtenances, will be about £20,000, exclusive of private offerings of decoration. The freehold site of the College was the munificent gift of the late Marquis of Westminster. The funds have been provided by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, and specially the congregation attending divine service in that church. The style of the architecture is the first pointed (early English), and which appeared to the trustees of the College best adapted for the poor man's church.

The decorations of the Church are of the most superb description, the chancel especially being resplendent with colour and gilding. The altar, canopies to the sedilia, and other parts, are very richly gilded, whilst the roof is splendidly painted. The roof to the nave is well designed, and the chamfered edge of the timbers is painted with flowers on a white ground, giving relief in point of colour, and adding much to the effect of the interior. From our representations, an idea of the general character of the edifice can be formed; our exterior view showing the Church and collegiate buildings, whilst in our interior view, taken from the nave, looking east, the arrangement and decorations are carefully shown. Of the small vignettes, one shows the font, with its elegant enrichments fully delineated; and the other, the upper part of the spire in the courtyard of the College.

The dimensions of the interior of the Church are as follows:—The length, 97 feet from east to west, including the chancel (30 feet deep). The width of the nave and aisles, 51 feet; and the height of the nave, 5 feet. The height of the tower and spire is 170 feet. The general arrangement is a nave with north and



ST. BARNABAS CHURCH AND COLLEGE, PIMLICO.

The stone carving, the font, altar, and several other works, are by the hands of Mr. White, displaying great beauty and variety in their execution.

Mr. Potter has supplied the smiths' work and greater part of the brass-work; but the gates to the rood, the corona, credence-table, and plate are by Messrs. Hardman, of Birmingham.

The stained glass forms a series of subjects from the life of St. Barnabas, and is entirely from the factory of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

The decorations to the chancel and nave are by Mr. Bulmer, of Sheffield. The builders employed were Messrs. Higgs and Son; the architects, Messrs. Cundy.

Full choral service was performed by the Rev. T. Helmore and the boys of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, after which a sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The consecration services were to be continued during the week, the sermons to be preached by the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Pusey, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. W. Sowell, and the Rev. F. Bennett. It is understood that Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., has been one of the principal contributors towards the new Church and College of St. Barnabas.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c OXFORD.

The Encania, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, was held in the theatre on Wednesday, when the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on—The Right Hon. General Viscount Gough, G.C.B. Major Herbert Benjamin Edwards, C.B. Major Henry C. Rawlinson, C.B. The Hon. Sir Edward Hall Alderson, Knt. John Ayrton Paris, M.D., F.R.S. Messrs Adcocks, Trinity College, Cambridge; and Bailey were admitted *ad eundem*. The Prize Essays and Poems were recited by their respective authors before a splendid and crowded audience, and much applauded. Lord Gough and his companions were greeted with rapturous plaudits on their entrance and on their quitting the theatre.

DR. ELLERTON'S THEOLOGICAL PRIZE ON THE DIVINE APPOINTMENT OF THE SABBATH.—This subject, as appointed by the judges, for an English essay, is proposed to members of the University on the following conditions; viz.—1. The candidate must have passed his examination for the degree of B.A. or B.C.L. 2. He must not on this day (June 11) have exceeded his 28th term. 3. He must have commenced his 16th term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his essay to the Registrar of the University. In every case the terms are to be computed from the matriculation inclusively.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.—It is intended to raise, in St. Augustine's Missionary College, a permanent memorial of the late Queen Dowager, in the shape of a scholarship bearing her name. Upwards of £200 have already been raised towards the accomplishment of this object, the principal contributors being Lord Lyttelton, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., the Venerable Archdeacon Churton, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A., Vicar of Campden.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. J. Hutchinson to be one of the Canons of Lichfield Cathedral. The Rev. Frederick Anthony Stansfield Marshall, to be one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough. The Rev. T. Corser, Rector of Stand, to be one of the Rural Deans for the diocese of Manchester. The Rev. E. W. Tufnell, to be Rural Dean of the prebend or canonry of Major Pars Altaris, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum. The Rev. O. Crewe, to the Rectory of Astbury, Chester. The Rev. Edward Knight James, to the Rectory of Pen-



INTERIOR OF ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, PIMLICO.

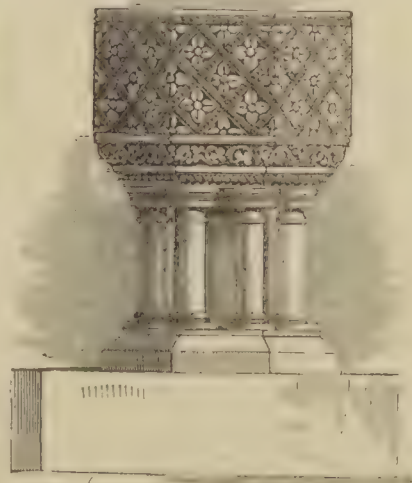


CROSS IN QUADRANGLE.

south aisles; a tower at the west end of the north aisle a south porch; a chancel with aisles; a sacristy and choir vestry, all attached; connecting the Church to the other portions of the College. There is a crypt under the eastern part of the chancel. There is a peal of ten bells, the private and personal gifts of various members of the parish, each person giving a bell. The windows throughout the Church—every one of stained glass—are also the gifts of private individuals. The altar, the font, the holy vessels, the illuminated office-books for the service of the altar, the vestments, the corona lucis in the chancel, the eagle of brass, together with several other costly ornaments, are also gifts. The warming apparatus is the gift of a private individual.

The organ, of great richness, variety, and immense power, was built by Messrs. Flight and Son, under the superintendence, and from the plan, of the Rev. Sir Frederick G. Onslow, Bart.

The internal fittings are entirely of oak, executed by Messrs. Jordan and Co.



FONT.

maen, Gower. The Rev. Joseph Lawson Sisson, to the Rectory of Edinborough, Norfolk. The Rev. Samuel P. Field, to the united Rectories of Boulge-cum-Debach Suffolk. The Rev. J. G. Willcock, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Colchester. The Rev. William Mignot Kerr, to the Rectory of Nevendon, Essex. The Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, to the Rectory of Betchingstoke, near Devizes. The Rev. James Penny, to the Rectory of Steepleton Iwerne, Dorset.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. James Milner, late Curate of Monkwearmouth, from the Rev. B. Kennicott and other friends. The Rev. H. Woodward, Curate of St. George's, Wigan, from the congregation. The Rev. J. B. Broadbent, late Curate of St. George's, Chorley, from the teachers of the Sunday-schools. The Rev. Joshua Fawcett, Incumbent of the Holy Trinity Church, from the parishioners of Low Moor, North Bierley. The Rev. F. Clay, late Incumbent, from the congregation of Skerton Church. The Rev. George Grey Cashman, Curate of All Saints', Southampton, from the parishioners. The Rev. Christian Frederick Newell, from the parishioners of Holy

Trinity, Upper Chelsea, on his departure. The Rev. L. A. Cliffe, from the inhabitants of Trull, near Taunton, on his departure. A few friends in the neighbourhood of Leamington have just evinced their esteem for his private character and ministerial usefulness, by presenting, on the 11th ult., the Rev. Theodore Shur: with an elegant inkstand.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. George Smith Drew, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the incumbency of St. John the Evangelist Church, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. William Cook, M.A. His Lordship has licensed the Rev. Cornelius Hart, M.A., to the incumbency of Old St. Pancras Church, rendered vacant by the promotion of the Rev. George Smith Drew, M.A., on the nomination of the Rev. Canon Dale.

GENERAL ANDRE SANTA CRUZ.

This valiant soldier has just arrived in this quarter of the world as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia to the English Court. He has before visited Europe in the character of exile; but his misfortune is in a measure repaired by the importance and dignity of his present position.



GENERAL ANDRE SANTA CRUZ.

General André Santa Cruz was born in 1794, at La Paz, the capital of one of the provinces of Bolivia, and is a direct descendant, through his mother, from the Incas of Peru. He began his military career immediately upon quitting college, in the Spanish army, wherein he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He joined the liberating army in 1820, when Peru proclaimed her independence, and, by his valour and tactics, largely contributed to maintain the proclamation. In 1821, as a reward for his services, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and, in conjunction with General Sucre, assisted to raise the standard of liberty in the state of Ecuador. It was in the course of this campaign that the battle of Pichincha was fought, in which Santa Cruz distinguished himself at the head of the advanced guard. These services attracted the attention of General Bolívar, and won for him the rank of General of Brigade. He was next engaged with General Bolívar in the celebrated campaigns of Ximín and Ayacucho, which closed the wars of independence, in 1824.

The achievements of General Santa Cruz in the course of these campaigns were rewarded by the dignity of Grand Marshal of Peru, and the government of the departments of Chuquisaca and La Paz. His sagacious administration in his latter capacity marked him out as the fittest Governor of Peru, to which high post he was quickly nominated by his admirer and friend General Bolívar. The national records of this period bear ample testimony to the enlightened policy and the systematic prudence with which General Santa Cruz presided over the destinies of Peru. He retired from his post in 1827, in consequence of the defection of part of the army from his staunch friend Bolívar, and accepted the comparatively insignificant appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Governments of Chili and of Buenos Ayres. In 1829, a serious rebellion, that threatened irretrievable disasters, having broken out in the Republic of Bolivia, the friends of order appealed to their old friend General Santa Cruz as being the only man capable of re-establishing public tranquillity. His firmness and mercy had the rapid effect of calming the excited spirits of the rebels; and, as soon as public confidence was restored, he placed the financial affairs of the country on a firm footing, and, in conjunction with wise counsellors, drew up the civil and penal codes, which were published within the period of his discretionary government. In 1831, the National Congress elected him Constitutional President of Bolivia, and Captain-General of the National Forces; and, moreover, confirmed the clause in the will of General Bolívar, which bequeathed the medal of honour to him. His occupation of the Presidential chair, to which he was re-elected in 1835, was marked by unusual commercial and financial prosperity; and the yearly revenue always exceeded the annual expenditure. He paid great attention, also, to the diffusion of knowledge.

Peru, harassed and divided by internal dissension, turned, as his native country had turned in the hour of trouble, to General Santa Cruz. It was proposed to form a confederation of the two republics. This proposition was carried out, and solemnly ratified in 1835; whereupon the Peruvians, under the protection of their former chief magistrate, laid down arms, and prepared to enjoy the blessings of peace. The confederation was confirmed, by a convocation of the congresses of Cuzco, Huancayo, and Tacacari in 1836, and General Santa Cruz was named "Protector of the Confederation." In his capacity of protector, the General made a triumphant entry into Lima, in 1837, where the deliberations of a General Congress of the Confederation were at once opened, and the constitution of the Confederation was determined upon. The Protector's liberal policy secured the sympathy and esteem of all enlightened nations; gave an impetus to native enterprise and industry; and, above all, restored the credit of Peru, by acknowledging and liquidating the English liabilities. This prosperous state of things was suddenly checked by the appearance of a hostile Chilean fleet, which seized upon the fleet of the Confederation in the port of Callao, without any previous declaration of war, and by the landing of a Chilean expedition on the Intermedios, accompanied by a handful of Peruvians who were hostile to the Confederation. This expedition was soon subdued by the skill of General Santa Cruz, who exacted from it the treaty of Paucapata, and then allowed free egress from the territory of the Confederation. This generosity on the part of the Protector was met by treachery on the part of Chili directly her army was once more on Chilean ground. At this time the Government of Buenos Ayres made an unsuccessful attack upon the Confederation. The enemies without having been successfully repulsed, the prosperous condition of the Confederation continued, till General Orbegoso (one of the founders of the Confederation) rebelled, and enlisted the troops under his command in his cause. This internal rebellion afforded a fresh and favourable opportunity for renewed hostility from without, and the result was that within a short space of time Chilean troops occupied Lima. On the appearance of General Santa Cruz, however, the foes were compelled to evacuate their course to the northern provinces, where Orbegoso's rebel band were collected. General Santa Cruz, in the ardour of his determination to rid the territory of the Confederation from this treacherous foe, undertook a march of 200 leagues, under the severity of which many of his troops sank, and the result of which was his defeat at Yungay, by the rebel forces. The defection of Generals Ballivian and Velasco, who commanded two powerful divisions of the army of the Confederation, made this disaster irretrievable. General Santa Cruz was obliged to retire to Guayaquil, whence he subsequently betook himself with his family, to Europe. He has lately been accredited by his native country Minister Plenipotentiary in London and Paris.

There are few public men who have held so many important public trusts with such universal popularity. The liberality of the General's views, his sagacity in council, and, above all, the purity of his patriotism, and the unselfish nature of his administrations, are claims upon the gratitude of South America that will command wider recognition in times to come even than they obtain at the present time.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE, BY THE STUDENTS OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that, a short time since, Dr. Jeremie resigned the appointment of Dean and Professor at the East India College, at Haileybury, in consequence of his election to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Although this step was not an unexpected result of the elevation of Dr. Jeremie, it was no less the occasion of deep regret to the students at Haileybury, whose veneration for a gentleman who united no less of consideration and gentleness, than of firmness, in the execution of his duties, was only equalled by their admiration of his profound scholarship. His learning and his kindness had won the regard and affection of all; and they determined to express at once their admiration and their regret, by presenting the retiring Dean with a testimonial which should remind him in after times of the services he had rendered, and of the gratitude of those on whom they had been conferred; and, for this purpose, the superb design here engraved was selected.

The Testimonial is a handsome clock, three feet in height, and two in width. The clock is surmounted by a magnificent bronze statuette of Michael Angelo in his studio, modelled by Fouchère, and cast by Vittori; supported by a pedestal, enriched with medallions and ornaments in *ornato*; and, laterally, by caryatides in bronze. An appropriate inscription in Latin is engraved on a black marble plinth. The statuette and the caryatides are beautifully executed. The testimonial was prepared under the direction of Messrs. Phillips, Brothers, of Cockspur-street, from whose establishment it was procured.

The presentation took place on the 20th ult., in the library of the College, the students being all assembled for the occasion. Dr. Jeremie, upon entering the room, was received with the warmest congratulations.

Mr. Currie, the senior of the College, then advanced to the place occupied by Dr. Jeremie, and presented the testimonial amidst the applause of the assembled students.

An address to the reverend Doctor was also read; and Dr. Jeremie replied to the students with much earnestness and emotion. At its conclusion, the students pressed round the Doctor, and cordially shook hands with him.

Thus terminated a proceeding alike honourable to Dr. Jeremie, to the students individually, and to the establishment which developed the high qualities which won, and the generous gratitude which gave the graceful tribute.

The addresses are reported in full in the *Hertford Mercury* for the 25th ult.

We regret to report the sudden death, by apoplexy, at Rome, of Wyatt, the eminent sculptor, who for the last twenty years resided there, working out those graceful creations of the chisel which enrich so many European and British galleries.

It is said that Mr. Sergeant Murphy will again be a candidate for the representation of Cork, on the retirement of Mr. Fagan.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

LORD NAAS, M.P. FOR KILDARE COUNTY.

RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, Lord Naas, eldest son of the present fifth Earl of Mayo, was born at Dublin in 1822, and having been educated for the University by a private tutor, entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1840; in 1844 took his degree of A.B.; in the same year was appointed, under the Lord-Lieutenancy of Earl de Grey, to the commission of the peace for the county of Kildare; and the greater part of the following year he spent in travelling over the Continent, making some stay both at St. Petersburg and Moscow



LORD NAAS, M.P. FOR KILDARE.

and on his return wrote a work under the title of "St. Petersburg and Moscow," published by Colburn, in 1845, and which met with considerable public favour. In 1846 he was appointed a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Earl of Heytesbury, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from July 1844 to July 1846.

At the general election in 1847, in conjunction with the Marquis of Kildare, he contested the county, on Protectionist and Conservative principles, against John Augustus O'Neill, and was returned, after a severe contest; the numbers being—Marquis of Kildare, 544; Lord Naas, 413; John Augustus O'Neill, 301.

In 1829, this John Augustus O'Neill was a Tory member for Hull, and voted against the Emancipation Bill. At the subsequent general election, the tables were so completely turned against him, that his carriage, under the supposition of his being in it, was thrown over one of the bridges. He, however, escaped, and by 1847 having changed both his religious and political faith, appeared as a Radical, Repeal, and Roman Catholic candidate for Kildare.

In the sessions of 1847 and 1848, Lord Naas, except as an attentive listener, took no part in the debates. His first speech was in favour of the Habeas Corpus suspension of 1849, as necessary to the peace and security of life and property in Ireland. Since then he has taken part in almost every Irish debate of any importance, speaking always to the purpose, and very briefly.

In the present session, he has spoken in support of Mr. Poulett Scrope's motion for a special commission to inquire into the condition of the union of Kilrush, and the means for its amelioration. He seconded Mr. F. French's motion on the Irish Poor-Law; and moved that Sir John Romilly's Bill for Security of Advances on Properties Sold under the Irish Encumbered Estates Commission, should be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that such special enactment to facilitate borrowing for purposes of purchase, was the way, of all others, to perpetuate the evil of the continuance of Irish properties in the hands of middlemen and persons with insufficient capital for their efficient improvement and profitable cultivation.

On Tuesday last, Lord Naas moved that the House should resolve itself into committee, to take into consideration the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits, as a grievance upon the home, and unjustly in favour of the foreign and colonial manufacturers. The quantity of British spirits for payment of duty being measured on going into, and the foreign and colonial on being taken out of bond, he urged that Irish, Scotch, and English manufacturers were compelled to pay duty upon larger quantities than they actually received from the bonded warehouses, no allowance being made for evaporation and waste in store; and the result being that the home manufacturers were practically deprived of the advantage of allowing the spirits to become aged; whilst the foreign maker having his measured for duty only on being taken out of bond, suffered no loss from their continuance in the warehouse, but the quite unimportant one of a diminution in quantity at first cost, and had, therefore, practically, a premium on age, and therefore quality, against the home producer. So forcibly was the case of injustice made out, that in a House of 138 members, 85 voted with Lord Naas, and but 53, notwithstanding the Government opposed the motion, against him; and the majority included members of all parties.

His Lordship has also been a hard worker upon committees sitting last session upon the Ministers' money, and Irish Fisheries Committees, and being now a diligent member of the committees upon the Kilrush Union, the Irish Petty Sessions, and the important committee obtained by the honourable member for Athlone, upon the Irish Prerogative Court.

Lord Naas married, in 1845, Blanche Julia, third daughter of Colonel Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S CONVERSAZIONE.

On Monday afternoon, a large party of noblemen and gentlemen, consisting of the most part of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, assembled at Lord Londes-

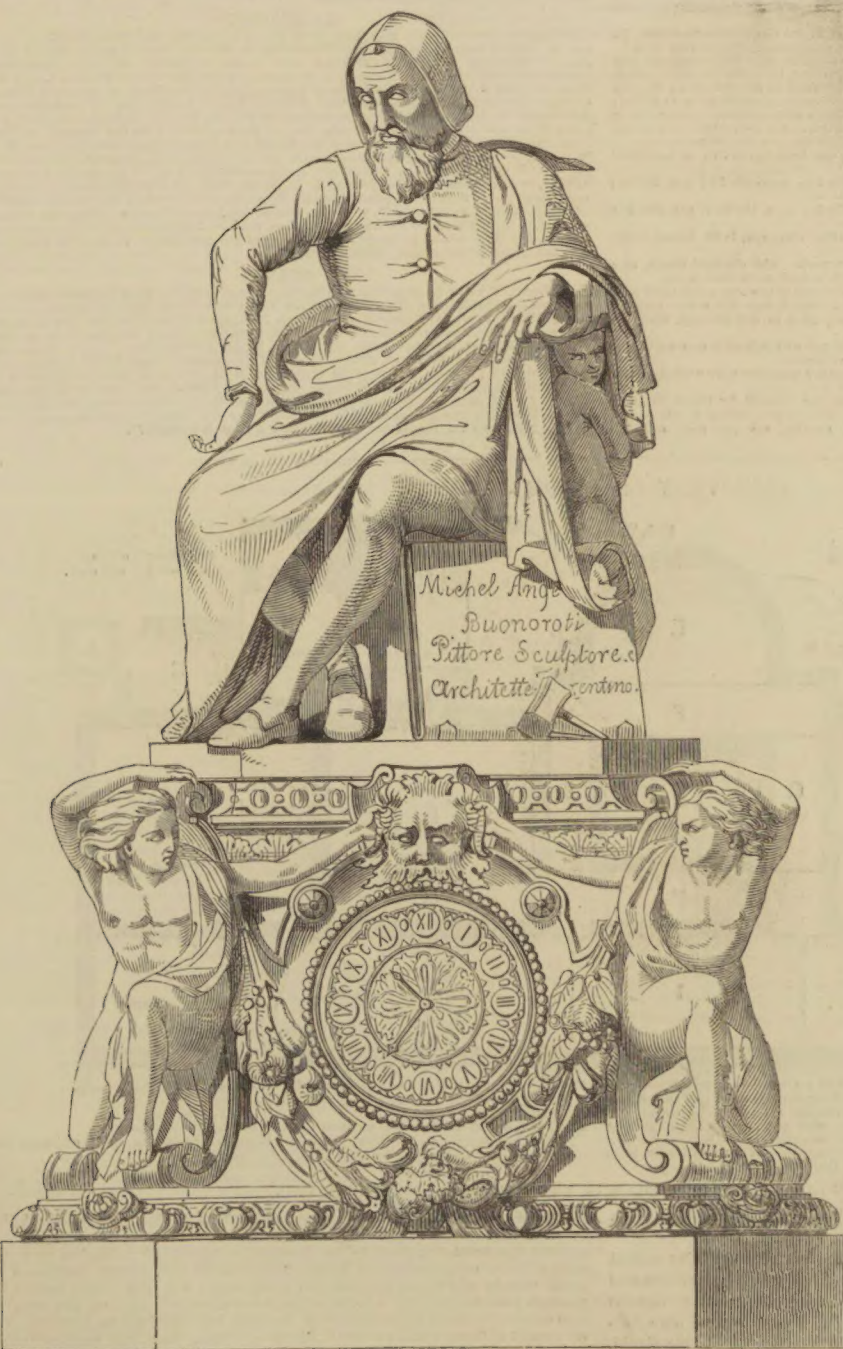


EYE, OF SILVER.

borough's splendid mansion in Piccadilly, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting process of unrolling a mummy which had been recently brought from Thebes by Mr. Arden. The specimen was a very perfect one, and the richness



SILVER SCARABAEUS.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. J. AMIRAUX JEREMIE, D.D., BY THE STUDENTS OF HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

of the case, with its gold embellishments and hieroglyphical characters, led to the belief that the investigation of the body would reveal certain peculiarities not commonly met with in mummies of Egyptian preparation. The inscription on the external surface of the case was read thus, "Ankh-sen-heh," or "She who lives by Isis," thus at once determining the sex of the individual.

Mr. Birch, previous to unrolling the mummy, favoured the party with a short sketch of embalming. The term "mummy," he said, came from the Arabic *mum*, a drug, and was not Egyptian, the body being called *cha* in that tongue; the embalming *kars* or *jols*, and the mummy *soh*. The practice dates from the third and fourth dynasties, in all probability from 3000 B.C., and was continued until 709 A.D. Mr. Birch then went through, and explained the process of embalming, as described by Herodotus, with its first class, and second class, and cheap process, and compared the historian's account with the facts eliminated by the examination of mummies. The classification of mummies is yet in its infancy. Of the third and fourth dynasties, few, if any, remain; they were ejected, perhaps, to make room for their successors. The Jackals may have mangled some, and decay, probably, reached others. Even of the eleventh dynasty there is no known mummy. In the next dynasty, about 1800 B.C., bitumen is first used; and from the nineteenth century to the age of the Roman Empire, specimens are numerous of every grade.

After explaining in detail the various methods of bandaging up the body, sometimes in as many as 46 rounds of swathing, Mr. Birch proceeded to describe the cartonnage or first pasteboard enclosure for the body. This is formed of compound layers of linen covered with lime, made to the form of the body, and painted with a conventional face and numerous decorations. Among these, the most curious described by Mr. Birch was the illustration of the 125th chapter of the Book of the Dead—"The going into the halls of Double Truth, and how every one is cleansed of his sins and made to see the faces of the gods." Osiris, on his throne, with the balance before him, weighs the heart of the dead man against the feather of truth, whilst the Isis-headed Thoth records the result. The dead man's introducers are either Truth or the Two Truths, and his prayer is, "to be allowed to pass through the paths of darkness, and be enrolled among the followers of Osiris in the gate," &c. As he moves on, everything around him begins to speak. The doors, the floor, the lintels, the roof, all ask him to tell their mystical names ere he proceeds; whilst on the cornice of the hall sit the forty-two demons who are fed on the blood of the wicked, and represent the sins. In front of the deceased stands the hippopotamus—the afflicter of the wicked—in a gate, from whence issue the flames of hell. Beside him are the two issues of life—the returner to the earth, and the emblem of new birth; and before these the deceased recites a list of forty-two sins which he has not committed.

Our notice of Mr. Birch's admirable sketch is necessarily very brief. The dusty labour of stripping off the family rags (for rags of all kinds were used in swathing up the mummies) occupied the anxious antiquaries nearly an hour, during which time many speculations were hazarded as to the result of the examination: it frequently happening that nothing beyond the materials used in the process is found enrolled with the body, as the Egyptian undertakers seem often to have taken away the more valuable articles intended to be buried with the dead. The first discovery, however, was that of the dorsal strap of leather extending in a chevron shape from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the ribs, the lateral extremities being broader, and inscribed with certain characters descriptive of the family or individual rank, &c. of the deceased. These pieces were carefully preserved, but they did not appear to be of sufficient extent to lead to any important result. A roll of papyrus was next brought to light, inscribed with portions of the Egyptian ritual. The body being exposed, and the flank incision laid bare, the tin plate covering it—on which was stamped the hieroglyphic figure of a human eye—was removed, and some further careful exploration revealed a very unusual feature, namely, a silver plate over the region of the heart; and this was a long narrow plate, on which was stamped a scarabæus with outstretched wings. The hands, on removal, proved to have been prepared with great care, all the fingers being encased in silver previous to the application of the coating of bitumen. The figure of Isis was also found enveloped in linen bandages between the legs, and some grains of wheat were gathered from the folds of the mummy. It was thought that the lady thus unhusbanded by the curiosity of modern antiquaries was one of wealth and rank, who lived from one thousand to twelve hundred years before Christ, or about three thousand years from the present time; but the body was so much charred in embalming, that the limbs fell asunder very easily.

The mummy was one of the most interesting that has been examined for some years, and the visitors present are much indebted to Lord Londesborough for the privilege of inspecting it.

By the especial kindness of Lord Londesborough, one of our Artists was permitted to witness the unrolling the mummy, and to take sketches of the silver plates found upon it; and we present them to our readers, premising that in our Engravings they are represented of much smaller size than the originals. Silver ornaments, we should observe, are very rarely met with in mummies.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BRISTOL.—One of the most serious conflagrations that has occurred in that city for some time broke out at Bristol, on Sunday last, upon the premises of Mr. Stone, pawnbroker and silversmith, St. James's Churchyard, Parade; and as the premises are closely contiguous to the parish church of St. James's, the most alarming apprehensions were felt for the safety of that edifice. Engines were soon brought to the spot, and the members of Mr. Stone's family, who were in the upper rooms of the house, were rescued with the aid of the fire-escape. The firemen directed their efforts to the preservation of the church and of a front shop of the premises, in which was a good deal of plate and a valuable stock of watches, jewellery, &c. Happily these efforts proved successful, and the roof falling in, the loss was confined to the warehouses and to an extensive collection of pawns, and a large and valuable stock of cloth and articles of clothing. The premises were insured in the Imperial Office, and the stock of Mr. Stone (which was of several thousand pounds value) in the Norwich Union Office; but the pawners of the various goods will unfortunately be large losers by the fire, as the law throws the loss on them.

The Nottingham manufacturers have agreed to construct a lace machine, on the pusher principle, so as to allow those who attend the Exhibition of 1851 to see the whole of the pattern as it is being made. Usually the lace is wound upon rollers as it is manufactured. Mr. Bates, an eminent machinist in that town, is employed to build the frame. Amongst other novelties which will be forwarded to the Exhibition from the same locality, are a very unique lace-machine, built under the direction of Messrs. Reckless and Hickling (to be put on with a shawl pattern), and a number of stocking-frames.

The government prisons at Dartmoor have been recently surveyed, more than once, by Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, the Inspector-General of prisons, and by Captain Groves, R.E., and it is highly probable they will be converted, at no distant day, into a *dépot* for convicts under sentence of transportation. No place could be better fitted for carrying out a reformatory system of prison discipline, and the cultivation of the moor would afford both suitable and useful occupation to the prisoners.

From a return just made to the House of Commons, it appears, that, since the year 1840, a sum of £9185 has been voted by Parliament for the repairs and alterations of the building for the accommodation of the Military Knights of Windsor, in Windsor Castle.

In returning from the House of Commons, on Friday morning week, Mr. Beaumont Cole, M.P., was knocked down by a carriage and severely injured by the horses, as well as by the wheel passing over his head, and suffered several contusions on his body and fractured his left arm. Though going on favourably, the hon. member will not be able to attend to his parliamentary duty for some time.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY IN THE MODEL REPUBLIC.—Frederick Douglass, the impudent negro who has late taken upon himself the privilege of abusing our country, its patriots and constitution, without having that chastisement he so richly merited at the hands of our republicans, who would not condescend to notice his blasphemy and negroisms, had the audacity yesterday morning to walk down Broadway—the principal promenade in our city—with two white women resting on his arms. Several citizens who noticed this disgraceful scene followed the impudent scamp to the Battery. On observing that he was watched, the negro commenced laughing and sneering at the gentlemen who were behind him. One of them could not withstand the provoked and justifiable temptation to award to the negro that punishment which his daring rascality had subjected him to. The gentleman stepped up to him, and politely requested the women to leave their ebony companion, and place themselves under the protection of a gentleman who was standing near by. The women very quietly did as they were desired to do, and then the indignant and insulted gentleman administered to the back of the negro a "dressing" that he will have occasion to remember some time hence. Maddened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and, personally, we can see no reason why it should not.—*New York Globe.*

GOETHE AND SCHILLER.—It may be remembered that Goethe, in 1827, had delivered over to the keeping of the Government of Weimar a quantity of his papers, contained in a sealed casket, with an injunction not to open it until 1850. The 17th of May being fixed for breaking the seals, the authorities gave formal notice to the family of Goethe that they would on that day deliver up the papers as directed by the deceased poet. The descendants of the poet Schiller also received an intimation that, as the papers concerned their ancestor likewise, they had a right to be present. The casket was opened with all due form, and was found to contain the whole of the correspondence between Goethe and Schiller. The letters are immediately to be published, according to directions found in the casket.—*Galignani.*

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL MARINES AT GOSPORT.—The annual inspection of this corps was made by Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., and Colonel John Owen, K.H., the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marine Corps, on Tuesday and Wednesday. The above gallant officers and their staff arrived on the ground at Forton, at eleven A.M. The state of the kits and accoutrements, mess-rooms, officers' quarters, marine gun batteries, &c., was found satisfactory; and the field movements at Haslar were executed in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon the men, and drew from the Generals the warmest praise. The firing was precise and effective, and the admirable discipline of the men most apparent.

The new revenue cutter, stationed off Ryde, made a capture last week of a wherry, *Prince of Orange*, and two men, named Dalmore and Southcott, of St. Helen's; no tubs were found on board, but upwards of eighteen were picked up within a few yards from where the seizure was made—about six leagues from the island.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Consols opened heavily on Monday, prices from Paris quoting a decline in the French *renies*. The news, however, of the unsuccessful attack on Cuba by the American buccanniers, joined to a demand for stock on behalf of the public, afterwards gave a buoyancy to prices, and the closing quotations were 96½ to 97. An improvement of 1½ marked the opening on Tuesday; and as the settlement of the approaching Consol account progressed, prices further advanced, quoting 97½ at the close of business. Wednesday was principally occupied in arranging balances, and some alarm was felt about an extensive bear account, which has, however, since been settled for the present. The low rate of money offered great facilities for present arrangements, and the Account seems generally to have been rather *bearish* than otherwise. Thursday was settling-day, no apparent difficulty occurring in the payment of differences. Prices advanced towards the close of business, Consols quoting 97½ to 98 for Money, with great firmness. Bank Stock has been done as high as 209; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 71. Consols open on the 17th of July for public transfer; the future quotations will, consequently, be the prices for delivery at that day. At the close of the week, Bank Stock quoted 208; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 97½; New 3½ per Cent. Annuites, 98½; Long Annuites, to expire Jan., 1860, 84; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 82½; India Bonds, under £1000, 88 pm; South Sea Stock, Old Annuites, 95½; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 pm; Ditto, £500, June, 68 pm; Ditto, Small, June, 68 pm.

Without any extraordinary fluctuation in the Foreign Market, prices have been well supported until the close of the Account, when a slight tendency to recede was apparent. This was most perceptible in Mexican, which, on Thursday, receded from Monday's price of 31½ to 31¼. Russian Five per Cent. Stock has been done at 108, Pernian at 77½ to 78½, and Buenos Ayres Bonds at 53. Closing prices were for—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 88; Danish Bonds, 182½, Five per Cent., 99; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 18½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, Ex Jan. Coupons, 31½; Ditto, Account, 31½; Ditto, Small, 31½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 34½; Russian Bonds, 109; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Ditto, Scrip, 3½ p; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 38½; Ditto, Account, 38½; Venezuela Bonds, Deferred, 12; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 86½.

Thursday was settling day in the Share Market, and, on the Account being closed, prices yielded in several instances. There has, however, been a better business doing this Account than for several preceding, a greater degree of confidence being displayed. The last prices are, Aberdeen, 8; Ditto, Preference, 2½ dis.; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, ½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Caledonian, 9½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 6½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New Preference, 6 per Cent., 11½ x.d.; East Lancashire, 7½; East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 10½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 31½; Great Western, 59½ x.m.; Ditto, New, £17, 8 x.m.; Hull and Selby, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 40½; Ditto, Fifths, 2; Leeds and Bradford, 94½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 82½; Ditto, Guaranteed, Five per Cent., 11; London and Greenwich, 11; London and North-Western, 110; London and North-Western, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 12½; London and South-Western, 64½; Ditto, New £50, 24½; Midland, 37½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 3½; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 9½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 15½; Royston and Hitchin, 5½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 9½; South-Eastern, 14½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 5; Wear Valley, Six per Cent., Guaranteed, 25½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 41½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 15½; Do., Newcastle, Exten., 9½; Do., G.N.E., Pref., 2½; York and North Midland, 17½; Ditto, Pref., 7½; Northern of France, 13½; Paris and Rouen, 22½; Rouen and Havre, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

The shareholders of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, in acknowledging the important services of their committees of investigation, have presented each of its members with a piece of silver plate, value 100 guineas. To Robert France, Esq., a centre ornament, with group of figures; to Duncan M'Laren, Esq., an elegant tea-urn; to John Kipling, Esq., a candelabrum, with group of figures; and to James Leechman, Esq., a very richly-ornamented vase.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat on sale in our market this week has been small, but of excellent quality. Fine qualities have moved off slowly, at full prices. In the middling and inferior kinds, very little business has been doing. No English barley has appeared on sale; and the supply of foreign has not exceeded the wants of the buyers. The trade has ruled very flat, in malt next to nothing doing, at late rates. Good sound oats have sold at full prices; while the value of damp qualities has ruled firm. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour have met a very inactive inquiry, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 37s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 42s; rye, 20s to 22s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 32s to 35s; malted ditto, 35s to 37s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 40s to 41s; brown ditto, 43s to 45s; Kingston and Ware, 45s to 52s; Chevalier, 53s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 17s to 20s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 16s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 24s to 26s; ditto, old, 24s to 27s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; maple, 24s to 26s; white, 23s to 24s; bolters, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 32s to 37s; Suffolk, 27s to 32s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 27s to 32s, per 280 lb.—*Foreign.*—Danish red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in moderate request, at the late decline in value. In all other seeds so little is doing, that the quotations are almost nominal. Cakes very dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 6s to 6s 6d; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 44s; hempseed, 33s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 25s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 6d; tares, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 13s to 13s 6d per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, English, 19s 0d to 21s 0d; ditto, foreign, 16s 0d to 17s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 14s 0d to 14s 6s per ton; canary, 80s to 90s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 20s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 8d; barley, 22s 4d; oats, 16s 7d; rye, 23s 7d; beans, 27s 0d; peas, 26s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 39s 2d; barley, 22s 5d; oats, 15s 8d; rye, 21s 5d; beans, 25s 9d; peas, 25s 6d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Public sales of 8000 packages have been held this week. 2000 changed hands, at a decline of 1d per lb. on good and fine hysons. No alteration took place in other kinds.

Sugar.—During the whole of the week the market for all kinds of raw sugar has ruled very inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations have ruled a shade lower. The show of refined goods is moderate. Brown lumps are selling at 49s 6d; and good to fair grocery, 50s to 52s per cwt.

Coffee.—Native Ceylon qualities have sold heavily, at 43s per cwt, which is now a nominal figure. In all other kinds of coffee only a limited business is doing.

Rice.—Our market is in a very inactive state, and last week's quotations are with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—Owing to the falling-off in the importations, the demand for Dutch butter is steady, and last week's prices are fairly supported. Fine Friesland is selling at 64s to 65s; fine Holstein and Kiel, 64s to 65s; and inferior and surplus, 44s per cwt, and up-

ward. The supplies of new Irish butter having increased to some extent, prices have given way 1s to 2s per cwt. Kilkenny, firsts, landed, 70s to 73s; Carlow, 65s to 70s; Limerick, 65s to 68s; Waterford, 65s to 68s; and fourth Cork, 60s to 62s per cwt. We have offers on board at 64s per cwt. English butter moves off slowly, at late rates. Fine Dorset, 74s to 78s; inferior and middling, 55s to 65s; fine Devon, 60s to 65s per cwt; fresh, 4s to 10s per dozen lbs. Prime Irish bacon has again improved in value. Small Waterford has changed hands, at 55s to 58s; heavy, 52s to 53s per cwt. Hamburg bacon is quoted at 55s to 58s per cwt. Choice hams and lard are firm.

Tallow.—P.T.C. on the spot is still selling at 35s 9d to 37s; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s 6d per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Oils.—Our market is in a very inactive state. In prices, however, we have no material change to notice.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 8s; and straw, £1 1s to £1 8s per load.

Spirits.—The supply of hops on offer is very small. Selected qualities are in fair request, at full prices; but all other kinds are neglected.

Wool.—Public sales of 40,000 bales have been commenced. By private contract, very little is doing, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes.—The "season" for old qualities is now nearly closed, yet nearly 800 tons have arrived this week from the Continent. The trade is heavy, and prices are uncertain.

Smithfield.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of fat stock have been on the increase, the general demand is active, at higher prices.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Neat and Leadhall.—Beef, mutton, and lamb have advanced quite 2d per 8 lb.

In other kinds of meat, very little is doing.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; and pork, 3s to 4s 0d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 7.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut H March to be Captain, vice Bacon; Cornet J Hulton to be Lieutenant, vice March.

11th Foot: Ensign H C Hague to be Lieutenant, vice Parker. 14th: Lieut J C Strods to be Lieutenant, vice Tyler. 17th: Major J O'Grady to be Major, vice D G Freer.

23d: Staff Assistant-Surgeon W C Seaman, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grantham. 28th: Ensign T L Bell to be Ensign, vice Thompson. 37th: Lieut R R Pelly to be Captain, vice Hamilton. Ensign J Hobbs to be Lieutenant, vice Pelly. 41st: Lieutenant R O F Steward to be Captain, vice Butler; Ensign G W Alexander to be Lieutenant, vice Steward.

58th: Ensign J H Ward to be Lieut, vice M'Leir; Ensign K R Murchison to be Ensign, vice Ward. 59th: Ensign W H Thompson to be Ensign, vice Bell. 61st: Lieut G S Tyler to be Lieut, vice Strods; Ensign S M'Donough to be Lieut, vice Fenwick; Ensign K B Stuart to be Ensign, vice M'Donough. 68th: Ensign C J Ewen to be Lieut, vice Outburt. 71st: Ensign L W Ord to be Lieut, vice Sutton. 73d: Ensign G Davies to be Lieut, vice Walmsley.

91st: Captain J M Pennington to be Captain, vice Ward. 97th: Major G Hutchison to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Darrah; Captain A F Welford to be Major, vice Hutchison; Lieut E C Leigh to be Captain, vice Welford; Ensign W F Norman to be Lieut, vice Leigh.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Acting Assistant Surg J Gibbons to be Assistant Surg to the Forces, vice Seaman.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut J M Pennington to be Capt.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Brevet-Major D Thudike to be Lieut-Col, vice Story; Second Capt J H Lefroy to be Capt, vice Thordike; First Lieut D M'Dowall Fraser to be Second Capt, vice Lefroy; Second Lieut W J St John to be First Lieut, vice Fraser; Brevet-Major H Stow to be Lieut-Col, vice James; Sec Capt C J B Riddell to be Capt, vice Stow; First Lieut J Telfer to be Second Capt, vice Riddell; Second Lieut W G Andrews to be First Lieut, vice Telfer.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD LIEUTENANT.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry: H B Batten to be Cornet, vice Thring.

BANKRUPTS.

D PRETTYMAN and G H HOBSON, Cornhill, City, ironmongers. W T HEARN, Portsmouth, licensed victualler. H BOLTON, Luton, Bedfordshire, straw hat manufacturer. R THOMPSON, Notting-hill, builder. W G MOSS, High-street, Pockham, licensed victualler. J AWFORD, Stroud, Gloucestershire, mealman. P A BLACK and J WHITTINGHAM, Liverpool, general brokers. H A HOPE, Trinity-square, Southwark, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J LINDSAY, Ruthven, near Strathaven, farmer. J LIDDELL or LIDDELL, Dundee, manufacturer. C RIDDLE, Strathaven, insurance-agent. R RENNIE, Edinburgh, commission-agent.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MAY 27.

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold a Levee at St James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 3rd of July next, at two o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that her Majesty will hold Drawingrooms at St James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock—Thursday, 20th June next; Tuesday, 9th July next.

N.B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on the 20th of June next, it being a collar day.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

2nd Regiment of Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry: B Knox, Esq, to be Captain, vice Beauchamp.

BANKRUPTS.

G HAINES, Northampton, grocer. R CAMPBELL, Northampton, haberdasher. G KILNER, Dalton, Yorkshire, coal-merchant. M JARVIS, Leeds, wool-merchant. T SMITH, Liverpool, cheesemonger. J WAREING, Liverpool, draper. T BAXENDALE, Bolton-le-Moors, grocer. J HARKOP, Macclesfield, silk-dyer.

BIRTHS.

At Cowes, the Lady of William Carter Hoffmeister, M.D., Surgeon to the Queen, of a son.

At No. 11, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, the lady of Thomas Pryor, Esq, F.S.A., of a son.—On the 10th inst, at No. 11, Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, the lady of Thomas Pryor, Esq, F.S.A., of a son.—On the 9th inst, at Cleveland House, Barnes-green, Surrey, the wife of Henry Wenden, Esq, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Mayence on the Rhine, 29th May, Mr B J Mayer, grower and wine merchant, eldest son of Joseph Mayer, Esq, banker, Wirtzburg, to Nanette, second daughter of J Hertz, Esq, of Mayence.

Friends in England will please to accept this as a notification.

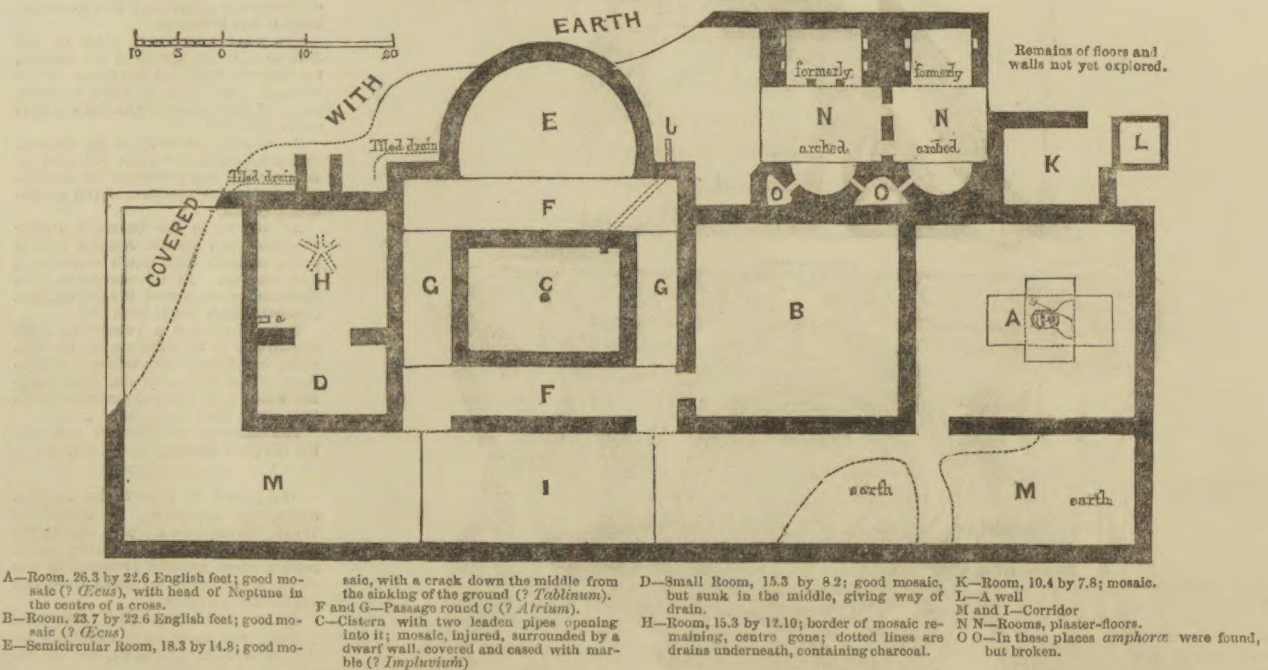
On the 11th inst, at St Margaret's, Rochester, by the Rev George William Lewis, M.A., Vicar of Crich, Derbyshire, Francis Henry Talman, Esq, D.C.L., Oxon, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of David Baxter Lewis, Esq, of Rochester.

At All Saints, Leamington, Stephen Digby, son of the late Admiral Robert Murray, to Anne, relict of the late William Jackson Young, Esq, of Bombay.—On the 6th instant, at Potton, Beds, Mr. William Whitehead, of Leighton Buzzard, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. William Masters, of the former place.—On the 12th inst, at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. C. Drury, Rector of Pontesbury, J. Hume Burnley, Esq, of the British Embassy at Madrid, to Emily Adelaide, daughter of J. B. Heath, Esq., of Russell-square.—On Saturday, the 8th inst., at St. Clements, Eastcheap, by the Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Richard Howden, of Clarke Cottage, near Sheffield, to Emily, second daughter of Thomas Linley, Esq., Cannon-street, City.—At Rippondon Church, Yorkshire, the Rev. James Coward, of Farworth, near Warrington, to Charlotte Annie, fourth daughter of the Rev. Ralph Younger, of Hushworth, and incumbent of Dean Head, near Halifax.

DEATHS.

At Vienna, the Hon Frances Gabrielle Talbot, sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide, Countess of the Austrian Empire, and Chancery of the Royal Order of St. Anne of Munich.—Lieut-Colonel Thomas George Fitzgerald, of Turlough Park, county Mayo, Ireland, and formerly of Maperton House, Somerset, and Bolabey Hall, Yorkshire.—At the Royal Circus, Edinburgh, Lady Elliot, relict of the late Sir William Elliot, of Stobs, Bart.—At 18, North Bank, Regent's Park, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel James Conway.—At Testwood, aged 75, Anne, widow of the Right Hon. William Sturgis Bourne.—On the 53rd year of her age, Agnes, the wife of George Forrest, of Kendal, and sister of W Thompson, Esq, M.P. for Westmoreland.—In Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, the Hon Amelia Louisa Noel Hill, youngest sister of the late Right Hon and Rev Lord Berwick.—In Fitzroy-square, William Ross, Esq, father of Sir William C Ross, R.A., aged 78.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA.



GROUND PLAN OF A ROMAN VILLA IN THE VALLEY OF GAN, NEAR PAU.

In our Journal of April 6 appeared the following interesting intelligence from a Correspondent of *Galignani*, resident at Pau:—

"About fifteen years since, while some agricultural labours were being carried on in a field belonging to a M. Mourot, situated between the river Nez and the road from Pau to Oleron, the farmer discovered some mosaics at a short depth below the surface. Among the residents here this year is a young Englishman of sixteen years of age, Mr. Baring Gould, who, having a taste for archaeology, obtained permission from the proprietor, and made an arrangement with the farmer to prosecute further search. The result of this has been the discovery of a Roman villa. The whole length of the building is between eighty and ninety feet, run-

ning north and south. The whole has not been completely excavated; but, as far as it has been cleared of earth, it appears that, on the extreme north, there are two chambers, one twenty-five, the other twenty-four feet English by twenty, each of these being beautifully floored and bordered with mosaic pavement of a great variety of colours and design; next comes the court, surrounded by a passage, into which opens a large semicircular chamber; and on the south are also other chambers, all paved in like manner, but differing in patterns, which all consist of flowers and garlands, figures of fishes, vases, and various weapons. It is to be regretted that the proprietor has imposed a condition, which renders the exploration much more costly and slow than it would otherwise have been: he requires that all the parts discovered in the course of the day shall be covered up with earth at night, in order to prevent their being damaged by the frost.

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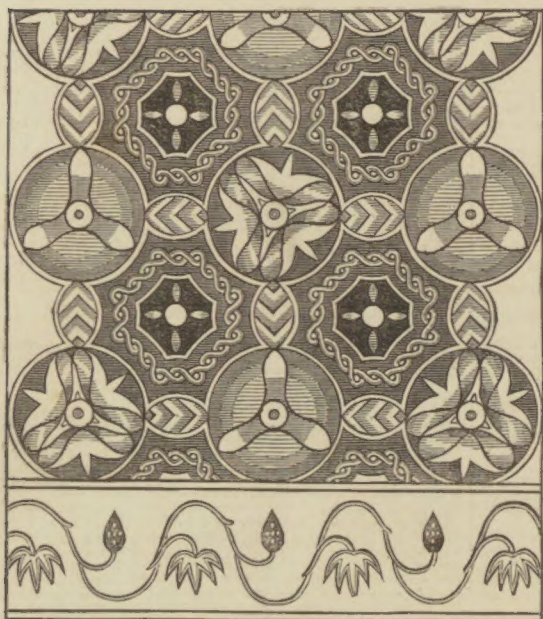
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Honiton Bridal Squares and Scarfs, from 5 Guineas.
Brussels and Honiton Scarfs, Squares, Flouncings, Dresses, Berthes,
Handkerchiefs, Chemises, Gowns, &c.
A beautiful imitation of Honiton and Brussels Lace, in Squares,
Scarfs, Dresses, &c., at very moderate prices.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in great variety, from 3s 6d to 8 guineas.
Plain Cambrics and Cambric Handkerchiefs of the best fabrics.
The latest Novelties in Laces and Embroideries always ready for
inspection.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN VILLA, NEAR PAU.



THE VALLEY OF GAN, NEAR PAU.



FROM ROOM A.



IMPLUVIUM, C.

(Continued from page 430.)

Two other English gentlemen, Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Hodgson, have joined in the work. The whole, when exposed to view, will be a valuable addition to the attractions of Pau, being the completest thing of its kind found in the neighbourhood, perhaps in France, or even in Italy."

We have since been favoured with the following letter, accompanying a nicely-executed set of sketches of these remains.

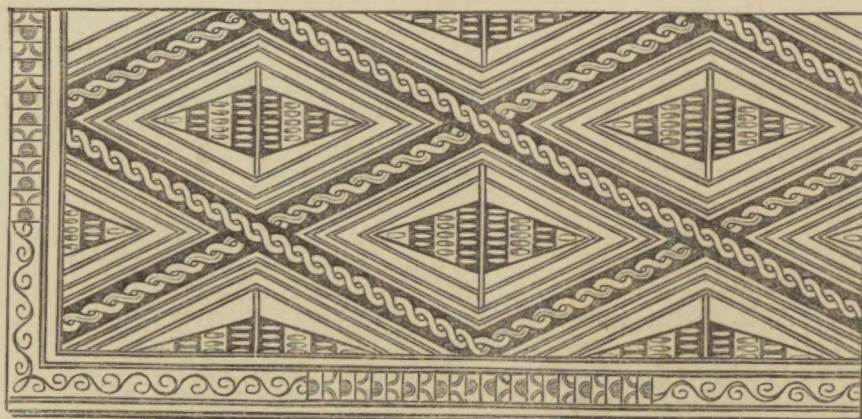
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Pau, Basse Pyrénées, May, 1850.

I ENCLOSE a Sketch, plan, and section of a Roman building discovered in this neighbourhood by Mr. Sabine Baring Gould, a young Englishman passing the winter at this place, as mentioned in your Paper of the



CENTRE-PIECE A.



ROOM D.

6th April. I have likewise made sketches of the mosaics in the different rooms, which I also send.

The remains are situated in the pretty valley of Gan, about a mile from Pau: it lies within a short distance of the river Nez, and runs



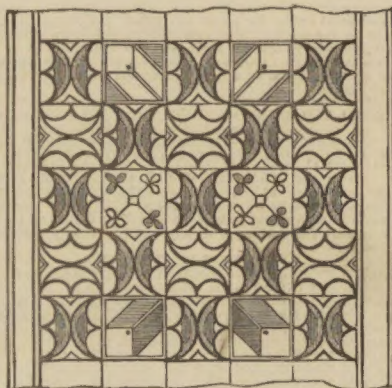
ROOM B.



ROOM E.

north and south, or nearly so. The road leading to it crosses a bridge called the Pont d'Oly (? *Auloe* Lat., the same word in the *patois* of the country signifying also "Palace" or "Hall"). You will perceive it was a large building, having been 123 English feet in length, with chambers of considerable dimensions, A and B having been from 23 to 26 English feet long, by 22 wide.

The centre piece, or *Impluvium*, is a basin for holding water, being below the surface of the rest of the building, and having two leaden pipes opening into it—the one being probably to admit water, the other to carry it off. The wall round it is cased and capped with marble, and probably fish were kept and fed in it.



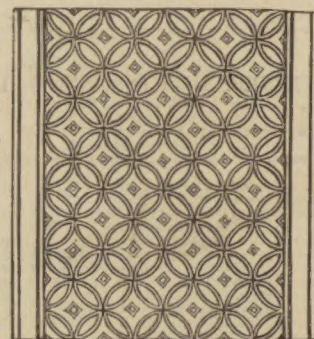
PASSAGES F F.

The mosaics are mostly in a good state of preservation, the more remarkable from their having been so little below the surface of the field. Rooms marked A B, and the passages F G, are in a particularly perfect state.

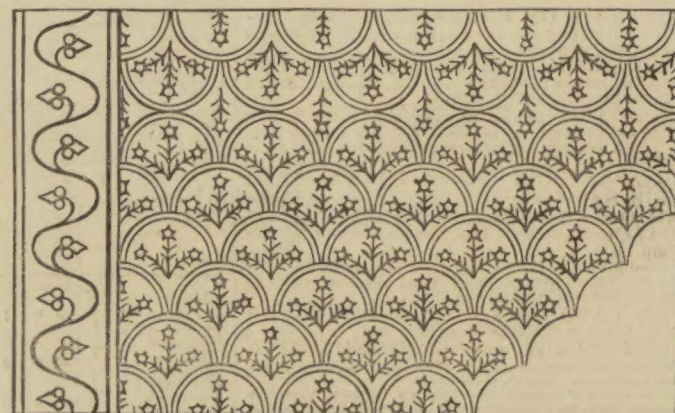
As you take much interest in works of art, whether ancient or modern, I have sent the enclosed to you, thinking they might find a place amongst the illustrations of your interesting Paper.

The Prefect and Mayor, indeed the French and English of all classes of this place and its neighbourhood, have taken the most lively interest in the excavations, which have been visited daily by hundreds.

It is now in the possession of the town



PASSAGES G G.

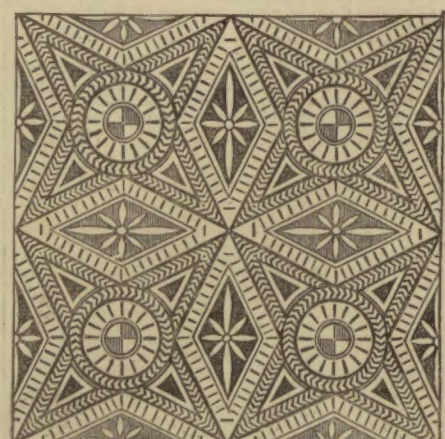


CORRIDOR L.

of Pau, which has obtained it from the owner of the land, and is about to cover it with a roof to protect it from the weather.

I learn from good authority that the Government have been written to on the subject; and, from the plans, &c., forwarded, have decided on sending an *employé* of the department des Beaux Arts to inspect and report on it.—Your obedient servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

We have engraved the whole of our obliging Correspondent's Sketches, showing the picturesque locality of the discovery, and the most beautiful portions of the remains.



CORRIDOR M M.